THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ITALY AND SPAIN.

Europe and the Spiritual Power.

The Cortes and the Loan.

The Difficulties in Wyoming.

Work at the Avondale Mine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

The Spiritual Power and the Nations of Europe.

FLORENCE, March 12.—Real concern is felt on account of the presenre, or restraint, which the Catholic powers are more and more inclined to exercise at Rome. To be sure, there is no interference, as there should be none, with the liberty of action of the council, but the repeated warnings are the rod and threatening finger which Rome has to keep constantly before its eye. The prelates carry a stiff upper lip, and talk of having the power to make mischief if they are not allowed to have their own way; but they recognize with dread the formidable opposition with which they have to deal. Italy and Spain are in open antagonism, and Austria, as well as France, is disposed to put the screws on, if any decrees of the council are in conflict with the rights of the State or the national legislation. The present position of Austria is most interesting. We know that the action of some of the German bishops has been, and the civil authority is disposed to go considerable lengths, to put a check on Rome. A statement has come to one lately of what Austria will be likely to do under the circumstances, and it is in this sense. The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy will respect the rights of the Church, while it sees to it that its own laws are respected. An informal understanding among the Catholic powers permits the council to exercise full liberty in discussing and settling the questions of dogma and discipline; and this while the sovereigns do not avail themselves of the ancient prerogative of having their special agents take part in the deliberations of the assembly. Such abstention of the civil power is a recognition of the spirit of the time which tends to a separation of the secular from the sacerdotal power; if the act is not, indeed, an adoption of the principle of such separation. By the absence of its agents, and in no manner responsible for the conclusions of the council, the civil authority unquestionably reserves to itself the right to review the decisions and to deny or accept them as they are in accord or in conflict with the constitutional privileges of the sovereign, the rights of the State and the public good. Austria, in common with other advanced or advancing Catholic States, has taken a stand against the spiritual usurpation which has been permitted for so many centuries to go on, almost without restraint. The concordat of 1855, much less liberal for Austria than that of France of more ancient date, gives the bishops free communication with Rome, with full power to publish its bulls and decrees. The new legislation in Austria, of a liberal character, has changed the system of public instruction, and modified the marriage law in such a way as to take the control of both from the hands of the clergy and give it to the civil authority, to which it properly belongs. This has caused much agitation among the prelates, who, taking their order from Rome, have advised disregard of the law. The State is now obliged to be more than ever on its guard, since in the council canons have been proposed which, if adopted, are calculated to create insubordination and menace the public peace. Certainly in our day the civil authority of no State which respects itself or wishes to be respected will permit the publication within its limits of the impudent doctrine that all laws are to be considered null and void and of no effect if they are not approved by the decrees of the Romish Church. No pretensions could be more dangerous, if the power were possessed to make them good, for the privileges most highly prized by enlightened society would be destroyed—liberty of worship, freedom of the press, popular instruction under the direction of municipal committees, the equality of the clergy of every grade before the law, the validity of civil marriage, and whatever else of good, modern legislation, without the consent of the Church, has taken the liberty to give us. France and Italy are better grounded in the enjoyment of their rights of this sort, for in the former country time has already made them the habit of the people, and here many years of suffering from the injustice of the Church has made the population determined to resist at all hazards its usurpations. But in Austria the struggle is not half over, or but just begun. The ignorance of the inhabitants in the rural communities gave the priests almost absolute control. In Italy there is much more of municipal life.

SPAIN.

The Loan Adopted by the Cortes—Motive for the Recent Agitation.

MADRID, March 23. — Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Union Liberals and the Republicans to the bill for the sale of the Treasury bonds, the Cortes have adopted it by 79 against 38. But the Minister made an important concession to the opposition. He promised to present in a few days a bill for the sale of the mines of Rio Territo, Almaden, and Torrevieja by means of a public auction, which will be announced six months beforehand.

These two last resources of Spain will suffice to alleviate for a year the burdens of the exchequer, but afterwards, if the situation of the country is in no wise improved, there will be nothing remaining but to sell the State woods, which will fetch about 350,000,000 or 400,000,000 of reals.

At the bottom of all the political agitation which is manifesting itself in Madrid, there is one most important question, never mentioned in the papers, but which, nevertheless, remains no longer a secret.

The Union Liberals, seeing that the Republicans had struck, through Senor Castelar, a dangerous blow at General Prim and all the Ministry, in consequence of their hesitation to give their attention to the questions on the oreer of the day, thought the opportunity had arrived for ridding themself of General Prim and his colleagues, and as the question of the loan furnished them with a favorable ground for their manœuvres, the Liberal Union commenced at once hostilities against the Ministry, with confident expectations of victory, and hopes of taking themselves the reins of government. General Prim saw at once that if the Carlists and the Republicans voted with the Liberals against the bill he would be in danger of seeing himself forced to retire; consequently, he looked towards the Radicals, to whom he gave the promise that, if they would grant him their support, he would break with the Liberals and introduce all the bills in suspension since several months on account of the opposition they had encountered on the part of the Liberals, whose sympathy he was then anxious to gain. As yet this has proved no empty promise.

The Cortes will discus shortly the bill on civil marriages, and on the register of the civil status, held up till now by the priests exclusively. The proposed reforms in the criminal and civil codes, and those in the *code de procedure*, will also be discussed. One of the first bills to which the Cortes will give their attention will be that on the reforms in the clergy. Not only will the number of priests be considerably lessened, but the income of the prelates and the canons will be reduced one-third, which will save about 60,000,000 reals yearly to the State.

On this occasion the Republicans will demand anew the complete separation of Church and State.

The Minister of the Colonies has laid before the Council of Ministers the following bills, each deputy being requested to read and study them before expressing his opinion on them; they will then be discussed in the Cortes.

Firstly, a bill concerning the municipalities of Porto Rico, the *conseils-genereuse*, and the civil governors as prefects; secondly, concerning public order; thirdly, the electoral laws, including the elections of the municipalities, the *conseils-genereuse*, the Deputies, and the Senators; fourthly, concerning the privileges and duties of foreigners; and lastly, a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico. This bill proposes that all negroes born since 29th September, 1868, shall be free. This will be one great step towards the total abolition of slavery, which cannot yet be taken into consideration, owing to the condition of the exchequer, but which will probably be effected when Cuba has returned its Deputies.

I have it also on good authority that the Minister is preparing several other bills for the colonization of all the Spanish settlements, without exception, the establishment of the registers of the civil status, and to transfer the direction of the cemeteries from the hands of the priests to those of the civil authorities. He will also shortly lay before the Council of Ministers a plan for the total reorganization of the tribunals, and a decree establishing the freedom of worship in the Philippine Islands and at Fernando Po.

The minister will further introduce reforms in the method of keeping accounts in the Antilles. In future these accounts will not be revised by the Council of the Indies, but by a committee appointed by the Minister of the Colonies.

The debates on all these questions will last until the middle of July, when the intolerable heat of Madrid will render it impossible for the deputies to pursue their labors in the Cortes. During this recess the members will study the bills concerning the organic laws; for the debates upon these latter will only commence in November.

NOVEL CURIOSITY.

Thousands of Women Crowding to See a Corpse.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening gives an illustration of a singular female characteristic:—

The funeral of Mrs. Marie E. Rose, which took place from her late residence in Broad street this morning, was the occasion of an almost disgraceful exhibition of curiosity on the part of those who seemed determined to see, for the last time, a woman who had possessed more than ordinary personal beauty, and whose recent separation from her husband, at an alleged cost of $2500, had excited very general comment. Other events, connected with her single life, had also given her name considerable prominence, and the false report that she had poisoned herself by an overdose of arsenic taken to beautify her complexion did not detract from the sensational character of her life and death. The announcement of her death was made by her friends as that of Marie E. Hesse—her maiden name—while immediately underneath it appeared another notice, prepared and paid for by her husband or his friends, in which she was spoken of as the "wife of J. Nelson Rose, Jr." The first notice informed the friends of deceased that her remains could be seen at her late residence, No. 841 Broad street, from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning.

Consequently, before the first mentioned hour had arrived the late residence of deceased was literally besieged by friends and curious persons, and by half-past eight o'clock the throng—mostly women—had become so great that it was found necessary to summon assistance from the police, in order that the crowd might be compelled to form an inward and an outward line, and thus put a stop to the crowding and disgraceful jostling which followed the attempt of hundreds to get through a narrow hall at once. After Officer Wyman arrived, and took his position at the front door, it was found necessary to forbid ingress to all until the crowd who had become packed inside the house could have an opportunity to pass out. With much difficulty—owing to the eagerness of the two or three hundred women outside the door—those inside were enabled to get out, and then the waiting throng, which kept constantly increasing, were permitted to pass in, walk around the corpse, which lay in an upper room, and pass out again by the same route they entered, only keeping to the left and passing the in-comers on the right. In this way at least two thousand women and several hundred men obtained a glimpse of the coffin and corpse, and new comers were still arriving when it was found necessary to close the door to all.

It is understood that the elaborate arrangements for this notable funeral were made by deceased during her last hours. Mr. Rose, the husband, from whom she had been some months separated, was present at the funeral, and it is said that he intends to contest the will by which his wife has devised some $20,000 to her parents.

AVONDALE.

The Breaker Rebuilt—Work to be Resumed on Monday.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 6th inst. says:—On the morning of the 6th of September last the fearful news flashed over the wires that the Avondale mine breaker was on fire, and that 212 men were imprisoned therein. The history of that dreadful affair is fresh in the minds of all, and particularly in those of the bereaved relatives and friends of the 108 men and boys found dead in the mines, and of those of the two brave men who lost their lives in the effort to release their imprisoned companions. On Monday next, seven months after the calamity happened, the mine will again commence work.

A new breaker and all necessary buildings and machinery have just been completed at an expense of about $80,000. It is pronounced by good judges the best breaker in the Wyoming Valley. Four months ago the work was commenced of driving an opening to the much talked of at the time Union mine. It will perhaps be remembered that it was freely said by many that an opening to the abandoned portion of said mine could have been driven in a few days, although it appeared in evidence on the inquest that the nearest point to said mine was 600 feet. On Thursday last a hole was driven through to said Union mine, after 626 feet of boring from the Avondale side, and from thirty to forty feet on the Union side.

The mine was struck at the bottom of a plane, where were several feet in depth of water, which of course immediately ran into Avondale. It is said that the daily accumulation of water from this source can easily be removed with two donkey pumps. This opening has cost the company about $4000. With this opening, probably such another calamity can never again occur. In addition to this precaution, however, the company have sunk, at an expense of over $3000, an air shaft ninety-six feet in depth, to the old rock tunnel, the opening being 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft. But they have introduced still another means of safety. In future the mine is to be ventilated with a fan instead of a furnace.

On Monday next, when the mine will recommence work, the management expect to raise from 125 to 150 car-loads of coal, and to increase it when in full operation a few weeks hence to 400 cars per day. From the foregoing some idea may be formed of the loss to the company by the disaster, but there are other losses, if any one desires to look at the matter from a money point of view. There are the expenses of putting out the fire, of the search (which caused a stoppage of work for a week at all the mines of the company, and a consequent loss of production), and the profit on the 60,000 tons of coal which Avondale would have produced in the seven months which have elapsed. But how infinitely trivial is this money estimate when compared with the loss of human life which the affair entailed! Who can compute the value of that?

THE WAR IN WYOMING.

How it Commenced—General Alarm of the Settlers—Fears and Vain Regrets.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming, March 31.—This community has been again startled by a warlike or murderous visit from a band of hostile or friendly Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes. Early this morning the only son of Dr. J. M. Irwin was seized almost within a stone throw of Atlantic City, four miles from here, by a party of Indians, and, after having been entirely stripped of his clothing, was shot and left for dead.

Upon his body are four wounds, three caused by arrows and one by a bullet. The lad, who was picked up by a party who heard his screams, was fortunately restored to consciousness after having been carried to his father's house, and said that he believed them to be Arapahoes; and as the Arapahoes have been encamped in the Wind River Valley this past winter, and a portion of them having made a friendly visit to this district, the boy's statement is doubtless correct. It is hoped the sufferer may recover, but the case is pronounced doubtful by his father, who is a practising physician and surgeon in Atlantic.

FEARS.

A party of more than thirty Indians was observed within a half mile of Atlantic at about sunrise this morning. Fears are now entertained for the safety of prospectors, who are now scattered about the hills in almost every direction. It is also feared, but not yet known for certain, that the horses which have been herded in Wind River Valley during the past winter have been driven away. This is a month earlier than the Indian depredations commenced here last year.

VAIN REGRETS.

During the past winter an expedition was for some time talked of to go down and "clean out" the Arapahoe camp, and regrets are now expressed that the contemplated project was not executed.

INDORSING SHERIDAN'S POLICY.

To-day a petition indorsing General Sheridan's Indian policy, and asking that Colonel Baker or some officer of his fighting qualifications be placed in command in Wind River Valley, is in circulation. There can be no doubt that if the settlers once organize for retaliation a good many Indians will be "civilized."

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Governor Campbell, Judge Jones, and the Paymaster are expected to arrive here on Saturday and go to Wind river on Sunday, when the Governor will probably investigate Indian affairs in that region.

BLOODY WORK IN LOUISIANA.

A Sheriff and a Negro Killed—Four Others Reported Killed in Another Affray.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, April 1, says:—Governor Warmouth yesterday received the following despatch from Monroe, in this State, under date of March 31:—

Wisner, sheriff, and Offutt Johnson, witness, in jail, killed last night, and Beavers, accused of murder, in jail, liberated by persons unknown. Wimberly killed last night also in a separate affray. JOHN RAY.

In explanation of the above we would state, from information which we gleaned yesterday from persons living, when at home, at Monroe, that Beavers, who was liberated by the gang who broke open the jail and did the killing, was in prison, charged with having, on election day, in Monroe, been one of a band who shot and killed three negroes who were supposed to have been returning from the polls. The story goes that there were four negroes, Offutt Johnson one of the number, who were captured by the band, and taken into the woods, where they were placed in position and fired at by a squad. Three of the number were killed, but Johnson springing aside, escaped the bullets, and though pursued and shot at, managed to make good his escape, and give the alarm. The band made off for parts unknown, but Beavers, who Johnson testified was one of them, was subsequently captured and placed in jail at Monroe. Johnson, through fear or for some other reason, also left for Texas, we believe, but he was also subsequently arrested and placed in jail, and held as a witness against Beavers when the trial should take place. When the gang attacked the jail the night before last for the purpose of liberating Beavers they were doubtless resisted by Sheriff Wisner, who had the reputation of being a resolute and fearless man, and in this way most probably he met his death at their hands. Johnson, the colored witness, was killed, either through revenge for the information which he gave or because the gang wished to get rid of the only living witness against them.

The man named Wimberly, mentioned at the close of Mr. Ray's despatch as having been killed on the same night in a separate affray, is reputed to have been a dangerous character living in Monroe, and was probably killed in a street brawl of some kind.

Governor Warmouth will this morning publish a proclamation offering a reward of $5000 for the arrest of the murderers of Sheriff Wisner and Johnson. By a telegram received by the Associated Press it will be seen that the gang consisted of some fifteen or twenty men, and that after they released Beavers they barred the doors to keep the other prisoners from escaping. Wimberly, it will be seen, was killed in a private difficulty by a Dr. Dinkgrave, the particulars of which are unknown.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suspension of Business.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

His Honor Judge McKennan having to go to Pittsburg to hold court next week, the jury have been discharged until the 19th inst.

Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Dimple & Dermond vs. Abraham Powell. An issue in bankruptcy, at the suggestion of the defendant, to try the question whether he had committed an act of bankruptcy. Verdict for the defendant that he had committed no such act.

The Delaware City, Salem, and Philadelphia Steamboat Company vs. the steamship Fanita. A libel in admiralty to recover damages for the sinking of the steamship Swann, on the 10th of March, 1867, by a collision with the Fanita, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the officers commanding the latter. Under argument.

To-morrow's List.

Nisi Prius.

Judge Sharswood will sit in this Court to-morrow, and will call the usual Saturday list. To-day he heard the usual miscellaneous motions, but there being but little business to attend to, adjourned the Court at an early hour.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

John Smith, concerning whose name no funny things can possibly be said, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat. He went to the Union Club House in Twelfth street, below Walnut, to beg food, but showed his real intention by taking an overcoat from the rack and starting off. The steward of the club was, however, up to his movements, and caught him before he had got out of the house.

August Smith plead guilty also to a charge of stealing a coat.

August St. Clair (colored) owned up to stealing a watch from his landlady.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Hanging Not Played Out.

Execution of Jack Reynolds.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Fallen Building in Broadway, N. Y.

Herrible Murder in Illinois.

A Man and Wife Butchered.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Execution of Jack Reynolds.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Sylvester Breen, better known as Jack Reynolds, the murderer of William Townsend, was hanged to-day in the Tombs Prison yard. The execution was conducted quietly, and witnessed by about 300 people. Ever since Reynolds realized that there was no hope for him he ceased to present those symptoms supposed to indicate insanity, and made suitable preparations for death.

He rested well last night, having parted with his brother, Joseph Breen, and his sister-in-law. Breakfast was given him at an early hour, and he attended mass immediately after, passing under the gallows on his way to the chapel. The remaining hours of the criminal's life were spent in his devotions. At 8 o'clock, however, his counsel called to see him. Reynolds expressed himself as ready to die, and was very sorry for what he had done, maintaining his usual composure.

At 9 o'clock his toilette for the scaffold was made and the noose placed around his neck. At sixteen minutes after 9 o'clock the procession was formed, and the doomed man took up his march for the scaffold, apparently moved for the moment by his terrible position. The Under Sheriff, Joel O. Stevens, had mercifully arranged that the religious services at the scaffold should be short, so that after a single prayer with his spiritual adviser, Reynolds was permitted to kiss the crucifix while kneeling.

A moment after the cap was drawn down, the rope adjusted, and the condemned was suddenly launched into eternity. Death did not occur until seventeen minutes had elapsed, although the culprit evidently suffered but little.

A post-mortem examination will be held this afternoon to determine whether Reynolds suffered from cerebral disease.

[A full account of the murder for which Reynolds paid the extreme penalty of the law this morning will be found upon the seventh page of THE TELEGRAPH, together with a report of his trial.—ED.]

Fall of a Building.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The north wall of the mammoth iron building Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, owned by Wood & Brothers, and intended as a carriage warehouse, fell with a tremendous crash at 2 o'clock this morning. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time, or there would have been a loss of life to record. The building had been erected somewhat hurriedly, but it is supposed that the recent heavy rains had undermined the foundation walls.

The damage, it is supposed, will be about $100,000.

Arrival of the Missing Steamer Missouri.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Missouri, from Havana, about which there was some apprehension for her safety, arrived here this morning.

Fifth Day of the McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The interest of the public seems to deepen as the case progresses.

Upon the reassembling of the court Mr. Spencer rose to open the case for the defense.

The District Attorney had called to his aid a distinguished gentleman who was near being Senator, and who was an ex-Judge and Representative in Congress. His appearance in the case proved its weakness. No private counsel should have been imported into the case to participate in the prosecution whose object was to place a citizen on the scaffold and in a dishonored grave. He (Judge Davis) would be better employed in his duty as a legislator than trying to call this man, the defendant, to follow the footsteps of the miserable man who but one hour ago expiated his crime on the gallows. He warned the jury to beware lest in their dying hour they have to reflect that they sent into eternity, before his time, a man who, in a moment of irrepressible passion, killed the desolator of his home and the destroyer of his happiness. No witness has seen McFarland's countenance, no one has heard him say a word, and those facts should be remembered. If the papers upon which he wrote when standing at the desk could be found, it would prove that McFarland was then in an insane condition of mind. They must remember how a witness testified that once before Richardson cast a triumphant look over his shoulder at his victim.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—First Lieutenant O. B. Read, 11th Infantry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Febiger, Paymaster, is ordered to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Texas; Captain George B. Russell, unassigned, is transferred to the 7th Infantry; Captain Edward Bloodgood, unassigned, is directed to proceed home and await orders, by direction of the Secretary of War; Brevet Major-Generals Wager Swayne and Alexander S. Webb, and Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, unassigned, will repair to New York and report for examination to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple is ordered to duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, to relieve Surgeon J. C. Bailey, who will report for duty in the Department of California.

FROM THE PLAINS.

News from Wyoming.

WYOMING TERRITORY, April 8.—Major Gordon, with a company of United States cavalry from Fort Bridger, *en route* from South Pass City, is expected there on Saturday.

FROM THE WEST.

Double Murder in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mumford, living near Colona, Ill., were murdered on the night of the 5th inst., by two men, who sought to obtain $1600, which it was known Mr. Mumford had received for his farm. Mumford's head was completely severed from his body. They also knocked a little boy on the head and left him for dead, but he afterwards revived. The murderers got the money and made their escape.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93⅞. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 114¾; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 99,000 bales, including for export 15,000, and on speculation 17,000 bales. The stock on hand is 455,000 bales, including 274,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, including 54,000 bales of American.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Tallow firmer at 45s. Sugar dull both on the spot and to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Turpentine dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.—American securities dull; Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¼; and of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20⅞.

PARIS, April 8.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.—Cotton firm; stock of cotton afloat, 343,000 bales, 218,000 of which are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm. Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. for California white; 7s. 10d. for red Western; and 8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 22,500 quarters, of which 17,000 are American. Corn, 28s. 6d. Peas, 37s. Cheese, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Lard, 68s.

ANTWERP, April 8—Petroleum opened quiet at 52¾f.

COL. FISK, OF THE HOSS MARINES.

Admiral Jim Jubilee, Jr., Joins "the Army"—He Spreads Himself, Bosses Everybody, and Makes a Distinguished Fuss.

The Ninth New York Regiment resolved itself last night into the Fisk body guard by electing the Erie admiral as its colonel. Twenty officers were present, out of whom eighteen voted for the railway Napoleon, one for Colonel Jackson and one, with conscientious scruples, put in a blank.

One of the committee on opening the door of the hall announced to the privates of the regiment that "Jim Fisk" had been elected colonel, and a rousing cheer went up.

The newly elected Colonel of the 9th Marines received the committee in his usual suave manner, and proceeded with them to the armory, where he was received with a feeling akin to that which usually greeted the late Artemus Ward on his appearance in public. The jokes of the rich are ever successful, says the satirist, and on this occasion the attempt was as successful as the performance. Every officer seemed anxious to greet this great Napoleon of the realm of burlesque with the ready guerdon of a laugh, but Jim Jubilee, evidently feeling the importance of his position, reduced his speech to the dictatorial style of General Boum.

Colonel Napoleon Fisk, during the issue of instructions to his submissive vassals, punctuated, figuratively speaking, his sentences with taps of his cane, and in the enthusiasm of the moment forgot the artificial, and, in a round oath, became quite natural. Being a man of many and influential friends he wished to organize an honorary association, and thereupon the vassal appointed two from among the body of serfs to confer with the Prince. A number of men of means will thus become members of the 9th Regiment, and the *esprit de corps* will of course prevent them from witnessing failure. The captains of the various companies successively reported the condition of their commands, and were informed by the autocrat that it they were not up to the mark he should "frown upon them" and put them under the ban of his displeasure. He informed them that there was a list of 200 railroad employes who were ready to join as soon as possible, and a recruiting depot was assigned. The object of this manœuvre of the Prince of Erie is evidently to make this regiment a mere body guard for the corporation he controls, and the supercilious and dictatorial way he treated the officers gave rise to the suspicion. At the conclusion of these singular performances no congratulations were exchanged, and a feeling prevailed that they had made a mistake in choosing a person who could not distinguish independent officers and gentlemen from his own employes. It is understood that on the 29th proximo the Admiral Colonel will expose himself at the head of the 9th Marines in a street parade. This intimation will bring joy to the breasts of every militia man and be the military sensation of the year.

Incidentals.

—A French iron-clad frigate is to be sent to the Japanese waters, where Prussia already has two.

—The American Morse has just superseded the Brequiet system of telegraphing between the Tuileries and the barracks in Paris. From 8 A. M. until 4 P. M. the poor soldiers stationed at instruments have little more to send backward and forward than the monotonous despatch, "Nothing new!" But the Government is none the less vigilant.

—A *mot* of M. Guizot is circulating in Paris. The venerable statesman is reported to have said in one of the elegant *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain, speaking of M. Ollivier:—"I like this young man; if he can manage to remain in power for one year I think that he will be a great minister."

—A remarkable case of resuscitation is reported from Montpellier, France. A young man asphyxiated by charcoal was touched on the soles of his feet with red-hot iron without avail. Electric batteries were then brought to bear, and, after eight hours of effort, animation was restored.

—Austria possesses a costly staff—169 superior field officers in active service and 379 on half pay. Among the former are three marshals, seventeen generals of artillery or cavalry, fifty-five of infantry, and ninety-four major-generals. The retired list consists of 30 generals of the first named category, 14 of the second, and 301 of the third.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 8, 1870.

There is perhaps a slight improvement in the business demand for money, which, however, is not of a character to disturb the present ease of the market. Call loans have been greatly stimulated by the sudden flurry at the Stock Board, leading to a good deal of shifting and a very material advance in prices. The only effect on the market, however, will be to afford temporary employment for some of the unemployed capital of the banks. Neither in call loans nor discounts do we perceive any change in rates or any disposition on the part of lenders to check the present active demand by increasing them.

Gold opened strong this morning at 112⅛, and advancing closed strong at noon at 112⅜.

Government bonds were rather quiet, but, with the exception of the currency 6s, there was an advance of ⅛@¼ all through the list.

The stock market continues active, and prices have again advanced. In State and city loans there was nothing doing worthy of notice. Prices are steady. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 90 and 90¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was very active, and sold freely at 49¼@49⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was in active request, with large sales. Camden and Amboy was excited, selling at 119½. Norristown was taken at 76½; Lehigh Valley at 55; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 41¾@41⅞. Catawissa preferred was in good demand and sold at 37¼@37½. Philadelphia and Erie advanced up to 28¾, and sold largely at that figure.

In Canal stocks there was but little doing. Lehigh sold at 34½. Some few shares of Commercial Bank changed hands at 60½, and Big Mountain Coal at 6¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EEXCHANG SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 C & A m 6s,'89	95	78 sh Penna R..ls.	57¼
$500 Leh Con L....	90¾	27 do.....	57⅜
$2000 do.....	90	100 do..s60wn.	57⅜
$1600 City 6s, N.6s.	103¼	100 do..s60wn.	57⅜
$20000 do.....	103¾	24 do.....	58
$1000 Lit Sch R Bds b5wn....	99	100 do.....s10.	58⅝
$1000 N Penna 7s..	90	95 do.....	58
$5000 O C & A R R 8s 85..	78	100 do..s60wn.	58⅜
$1000 Phil & E 7s..c.	89	11 do.....ls.	58
$9000 C & Am 6s, 89.		100 do.....s30.	58
lots....	88	20 do.....	58¼
$5000 C & Am 6s, 83..	88	100 do..ls.s60.	57¾
$1000 Leh V R n bds Cp.....	96¾	600 sh Read..ls.b60.	49¾
$5000 Amer Gold...	112¾	100 do..s10wn.	49-31
$5000 do.....	112¾	400 do.....b60.	49¾
8 sh Com'l Bk....	60¼	100 do.....s10.	49-31
31 sh C & Am R.ls.	119¾	280 do..s60wn.	49¾
2 sh Norrist'n R..	76¼	100 do.....c.	49¾
42 sh Leh V..d bill.		200 do.....2d.	49¾
85.lots.	55	300 do..ls.s30.	49¾
50 sh Lit Sch R....	43	300 do..s30.49-31	
100 sh Cata Pf.....c.	37¾	100 do..s10wn.	49-31
400 sh Ph & E..b30.	23¾	100 do.....c.	49-31
100 do.....s10.	49-31	100 do..s10.49-31	
100 do.....b60.	28¾	200 do.....ls.	49-31
300 do.....b60.	28¾	200 sh O C & A R.b60	41¾
100 sh Leh N St.b5.	34½	100 do.....	41¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do., 1862, 110¾@111; do. 1864, 109¾@110; do. 1865, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108½@108¾; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do., 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅛@112⅜; Silver, 106@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $91@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@111; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110@110¾; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108¾; do. do., 1867, 109¾@109⅞; 1868, 109⅛@109⅞; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅞; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111⅝. Gold, 112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	11·15 A. M.	112⅛
10·02 "	112⅛	11.20 "	112⅛
10·05 "	112⅛	11·07 "	112⅛
11·10 "	112⅛		

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the week ending Thursday, April 7, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	1,038 00
From Pottsville	176 00
From Schuylkill Haven	5,336 00
From Port Clinton	370 00
Total for week	6,920 00
Previously this year	7,866 13
Total	14,786 13
To same time last year	66,228 05

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 109¾; do. 1865, do., 110; do. do. new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 64¾; Cumberland preferred, 31; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 25½; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Cloverseed meets with an active inquiry, and 900 bushels sold at $9@9·25. Timothy is hardly so strong. 350 bushels sold at $6. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·20.

Bark is steady at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is an active demand for Flour from the home consumers at the advance recorded yesterday, but shippers hold aloof. About 3000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@5; extras at $5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6, the latter rate for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½, and Brandywine Corn Meal at $5·25.

The Wheat market is very firm, and there is a good demand for prime lots, the offerings of which are light. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·36. Rye ranges from $1 to $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand at fair prices. Sales of 4@5000 bushels yellow at $1·10. Oats command full prices. 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c.

Whisky is in demand, with sales of 140 barrels iron-bound Western at $1·07@1·08, an advance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from London.

Also arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Brest.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....51 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark John Williamson, Robertson, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Nelson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

N. G. bark Everhard Delius, Herboth, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr T. E. French, Dougherty, 8 days from Washington, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, 8 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Wilmington.

Schr Gen. Forbes, Sheppard, 2 days from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

WENT TO SEA THIS MORNING.

Ship Winnifred, for Antwerp.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Penniman, from Mayaguez.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 7.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 7.—The following barges left here this morning, in tow, eastward:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PROPERTY, RENTS, AND PRICES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The main causes for the decrease of house rents and store rents at the present letting season are, (1) the large decrease in the price of house-building materials; (2) the fall in the cost of labor employed in house-building; (3) the great increase in the value of currency since the time when its depreciation was put forward as the reason for doubling and trebling the rent rates; (4) the general decline in the wages of all classes of workingmen, and in the price of most of the means and necessaries of life; (5) the decrease of profits in business and trade, and the general diminution of incomes; (6) the great amount of house-building carried on in the city and suburbs during the last three years, which has given some relief from our former overcrowded condition; (7) the extensive migration of recent times from the city itself to places adjacent, which has also given relief to the city; (8) the very large number of houses and stores throughout the city that are now to let, and that cannot be rented on the terms demanded by landlords.

The owners of houses and real estate here have for some years past enjoyed very profitable and satisfactory returns from their investments. It is doubtless unpleasant to them to see any cessation in the yearly increase of the value of their property and the annual advance of their rents; and it is doubtless even more unpleasant for them to see the value of property at a stand-still, and the rate of rents tending downward. But, at the same time, they ought not to remain unconscious of the great evils this city has suffered from the exorbitant rents people have been compelled to pay for some years past—rents which are exorbitant not only as compared with former times, but as compared with those paid in any other great city of America or Europe. The poorer classes have been crowded into foul and pestilence-breeding tenements. Tens of thousands of our most desirable citizens, active and enterprising men of families belonging to the middle classes, have been forced to leave New York and take up their residence in the adjacent towns of New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island. Not a few kinds of business heretofore carried on here have been altogether driven from the city—the persons engaged in them being unable to command such profits as would meet the exactions for rent. Branches of manufacturing industry, giving employment to large numbers of people, have in like manner been compelled to leave New York for more favorable localities.

In such ways as these, the prosperity of the city has been greatly retarded, even though it has increased in business and population. Its growth has not been of that sound, wholesome, vigorous, and vitalized kind most favorable to enduring prosperity and the welfare of the great mass of the community. It is our opinion that real estate owners themselves would be as much benefited as any other class by such an adjustment of property values and rent rates as would assist the other influences now co operating to give stability to business, assurance to industry, and regulation to general prices.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL AND THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The correspondence in the columns of the *Times* on the subject of the authorized version of the Bible comes just in time to show that Protestants fall equally short with Roman Catholics of honestly admitting that religions, if they are to be believed, ought to be true. Lord Shaftesbury holds that certain doctrines are absolutely necessary to eternal salvation, and he also holds that these doctrines are set forth in a series of books which form the Bible, just as those books came from their original writers. But he declines to put his two articles of faith together, and for fear that the essential doctrines may not be found to be stated in the original documentary record as clearly as he would like, he does not wish the world at large to be told with any authority what conclusions competent persons who have examined the record have formed concerning its meaning. He has satisfied himself that his creed is contained in a representation of the original documents popularly known as the authorized version, and therefore he desires that uninstructed persons should remain under an impression, known to be in a great degree false, that the authorized version is literally correct. This course of thought has the very strongest resemblance to the train of ideas which has led the Ultramontane school of Roman Catholics to desire that the Pope should be authoritatively proclaimed infallible. A number of pious opinions have grown up inside the Church which a number of persons not accused of dishonesty or disloyalty nevertheless do not at present believe to be sustained by the sources of authority to which the Church appeals. Certain other opinions have grown up outside the Church, which the Ultramontanes believe to be wicked and mischievous to their ecclesiastical system, but which are nevertheless held by a number of Roman Catholics who cannot at present be authoritatively blamed. They therefore wish that the first class of opinions shall be made true, and the second class of opinions shall be made false; and in order to have this operation of making truth performed, they propose to declare the Pope, who they think will speak as they wish, divinely incapable of committing a mistake. The Pope is to be held to be infallible for a purpose independent of actual truth, just as for a purpose, also independent of actual truth, the authorized version is to be held to be absolutely without error. It would not be difficult to show that the resemblance is not confined to the object desired, or to the lines of argument pursued. There is a curious similarity in the language about "our glorious English Bible" to the declamation of the Ultramontanes about giving a visible expression to Catholic unity. Here, however, the Roman Catholics have much the best of it. If rhetoric and metapher are wanted to disguise the weakness of *a priori* reasoning, much more of them are at command of those who would deify a man than of those who would deify a book.

We wish we could say that all of those who contend against Lord Shaftesbury upon what we consider to be the just and honest side were wholly free from the imputation of intellectual dishonesty. The assertion repeatedly made by them that a corrected version of the Bible will affect no doctrine commonly held by orthodox Christians strikes us as, at all events, rashly made, and as in the strict sense incorrect. So long, indeed, as the mode of proving a doctrine is by the accumulation of texts disjointed from the context, it is on the whole improbable that the withdrawal of a single supposed authority from the heap will induce anybody to doubt what he has been accustomed to believe. The ways of theologians are not as the ways of experts in any other subject of thought. But so much as this at all events may be affirmed with the greatest confidence—that many doctrines now commonly held among Christians would never have been believed with the same unflinching confidence if there had not been found in the Bible, as ordinarily read, texts which are now known to be either spurious or to be gross misrepresentations of the original. The famous interpolation, I John v, 7, is a case in point. No falsification of a documentary record is established by more overwhelming evidence. Yet the fraudulent scribe who first adduced the testimony of the Three Heavenly Witnesses knew perfectly well what he wanted to prove, and that the words he inserted would go far to prove it; and it is quite impossible that in uncritical ages a text so distinctly and emphatically in point should not have had the strongest influence in forming and confirming the general belief. So, also, no reasonable person will deny that the solemn words from the 19th chapter of the book of Job which are read in the English Burial Service—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God"—have had much to do with the firm faith of Christians in the actual resurrection of the individual body. Yet the best critics hold this passage to be one of the worst mistranslations in the whole Bible, and that the words, strongly as they affect us, are a mere travesty of the meaning of the original.

Those who consider with ourselves that, whatever else a religion ought to be, it ought before all things to be true, will of course decline to take consequences into account when they contend for so simple a matter as the application of the most approved methods of modern scholarship to the scriptural text. We are, however, very far from supposing that a more accurate exhibition of the meaning of that text would really shake the allegiance of the mass of Protestant Christians to the opinions commonly entertained by them. If the Bible had always been what it now is to critical and instructed eyes, the body of doctrines generally understood to constitute Christianity might have been different from what it now is, but the existing doctrines have been held too long and too firmly to be materially changed by the recasting of the authorities at this date. The persons who, with Lord Shaftesbury, apprehend a great loosening of belief, are either persons who are in the habit of going through a bead-roll of texts which they cannot bear to have changed, or they are persons who, dimly discerning and acutely disliking the more searching processes of inquiry which lie beyond the application of mere scholarship, are determined to resist the first encroachments of that dangerous instrument the intellect. For all immediate purposes, we are not sure that a much greater revolution of popular opinions on theologieal subjects would not be effected if a Bible without numbered and divided texts were to come into exclusive use than would be brought about by the most stringent revision of the authorized version. So long as theological doctrines are supposed to be proved by isolated texts, just as legal doctrines are established by citations from a code—the method, indeed, having been borrowed originally in all probability by the theologians from the lawyers—there will always be room enough for dispute whether a particular doctrine is proved, and in such a controversy the received doctrinal view will always have the advantage. There is so little chance practically of any considerable change of religious opinions resulting merely from a new translation, that one wonders that even a clergyman should brought by fear of it to tolerate the scandals of the present version. If we say that much which is given in the Old Testament as a representation of the meaning of the minor prophets is sheer unmitigated nonsense, we probably only express the mature opinion of so respectable a person as Dr. Pusey.

THE McFARLAND JURY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The right of challenging jurors may be seen exercised on a truly Brobdignagian scale in this city whenever a trial of unusual importance is coming off. Nearly seven hundred citizens were subpœnaed in order that twelve men might be found of sufficient intelligence and fairness to try McFarland. If things go on at this rate, a small town will not be in a condition to afford the luxury of a jury much longer. Even New York might not be able to stand the embarrassment to business which half-a-dozen important trials going on at one time would be calculated to produce. The present system does not tend to further the ends of justice so much as to enable the counsel on each side to have a little "sparring" across the court, and waste a good deal of valuable time. They talk *at* one another about their respective cases, and "chaff" the citizens who have been summoned to the court, to their great inconvenience and loss. Thus, when a dealer in drams was called the other day, it was instantly seen to be an excellent method of greeting him to remark that he was "sound," that he could not be beaten, and that he would make too much noise. The counsel added to the effect of these exquisite sallies by calling the gentleman "Mr. Drums." Perhaps we cannot have too much of such humor as this, but the Recorder (to say nothing of the prisoner) must have wished that the counsel would "leave their damnable faces and begin." When a man is on trial for his life the best of jokes may be lost upon him.

This abuse of the privilege of challenging jurors is short-sighted in every way. It does not find out the best men for the duty. The counsel, not satisfied with putting the question, "have you any prejudice in your mind concerning this case?" frequently pressed the juror as to whether he had formed any impression whatever concerning it, and the mere reading of the newspapers seemed in some cases to be taken as sufficient disqualification. A man who does not read a newspaper cannot be a very fit person to sit on any jury; and as for "impressions," whose mind is free from them when a case of this kind is brought before the public? But a juryman is sworn to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence produced during the trial—his mind is *not* supposed to be a "sheet of white paper" when he enters the court. It is ordinarily deemed sufficient for the judge to admonish the jury to dismiss from their minds all that they heard previous to the evidence, and juries are as a rule intelligent enough to see for themselves the necessity of doing this. The oath surely ought to be strong enough to overcome mere "impressions," but not much importance seems to be attached in legal circles to oaths nowadays.

We do not seek to censure counsel for exercising their fair right of challenging jurors—we would simply remind them that they go the very way to work to frustrate their own objects. People know now that they have only to go into court and say, "I have an opinion with regard to this case," and be excused at once from serving on the jury. They ought to be told—"Never mind your opinion—you will take an oath to decide strictly according to the evidence, and if you break that you go about for the rest of your life a perjured man." Of course, if any suspicion of special prejudice exists, the juror ought to be sharply questioned, and if necessary, rejected. But this precaution could be taken without having 750 men in readiness to supply ten jurors.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We received recently by the Cuban cable advices which had reached Havana from Mexico, St. Domingo, and Venezuela; but on a subject of far more importance, namely, what is going forward in Cuba, an absolute silence is maintained. Inasmuch as news must have reached Havana of many military operations since any accounts whatever have been vouchsafed, it is but natural to infer that the Spaniards who control this American cable have no news which they care about making known. This very natural conclusion is supported by all late telegrams from the island.

The purpose of the visit of the Captain-General to Puerto Principe was stated to be the inauguration of a campaign from that city which should fully wipe out the insurgents. This at least was the plan which was promulgated abroad: the truth, however, has leaked out in Havana. It seems that at the meeting of the Spanish Club in that city on the 23d ult., it was unanimously resolved that "if a republic was established in Spain, or if either the cession, sale, independence, or self-government of Cuba were decided upon, they would raise the banner of secession from Spain, and proclaim Isabella II as Queen." This resolution was subsequently modified into a determination to reduce every building on the island to ashes in the event that Cuba should either be ceded or sold.

At the time of this meeting De Rodas had just arrived at Puerto Principe. He went there to endeavor to gain over to his side not the Cuban patriots, but the pet of the rebellious Havana volunteers, Count Valmaseda. De Rodas was sent to Cuba after these same Rebels had driven out his predecessor, General Dulce, chiefly for the purpose of subduing them. The Spanish Cabinet saw clearly what Mr. Hamilton Fish has obstinately refused to understand, that the island was lost to the Government unless these volunteers could be brought into subjection. They selected De Rodas for the iron will and relentless cruelty which he had just displayed at Seville and Cadiz. But their hopes have been frustrated. De Rodas, in lieu of subjecting the volunteers, has been from his very advent subject to them, and Valmaseda has been his stumbling block. The Captain-General has twice demanded of the home Government the recall of his rival, but Prim and Serrano are about as impotent in Spain as De Rodas is in Cuba. And now, as a last resort, as Valmaseda would not come to Havana, the Captain-General has gone to Puerto Principe trusting that the Count will meet him there. Respecting their interview, if it has taken place, no accounts have reached us; but it must have been of such a nature that its publication would damage the Spanish cause.

Meanwhile the admission of the cable that the Spaniards have lost "a small party" on the Nuevitas Railroad—a line which from the early days of the insurrection has been guarded by some three thousand Spanish troops—is ominous, when viewed with the magnifying glass indispensable for the deciphering of all accounts of Spanish losses that are allowed to reach us. Again, nothing has been heard of Goyeneche for some time. Rumors were afloat in Havana, at the sailing of the last steamer, that he had surrendered at discretion to General Jordan. Of Valmaseda's loss on the Canto no evidence has been received except the wounded Spanish soldiers at Manzanillo. Of course, at this important moment, any Spanish victory would instantly have been forwarded for use in Washington. The wonder is that the urgent need of one has not evoked it.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES' BOAT RACE—CAMBRIDGE VICTORIOUS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Oxford and Cambridge University eight-oared boat race contest came off on the river Thames on Wednesday. The struggle commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was made on the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about four and a quarter English miles. The trial was short, sharp, and decisive, the Cambridge crew winning by one length in twenty minutes and thirty seconds. The Oxfords were favorites at odds in the morning. Cambridge, however, reversed the popular anticipation and dissipated the outside calculations by a victory, the first which her sons have achieved over the boys of the light blue in ten years.

The scene on the banks of the river, and on the water itself, under the police rules and guidance of the Thames Conservancy, was brilliant and animated as in former years. London was "out" in holiday attire. The royalty, aristocracy, and democracy of Great Britain were side by side for the moment, the social and legislative gulf which has hitherto separated them having been narrowed considerably within a few years past, and being still in process of obliteration, or becoming at least more shallow hourly, like as to the condition of the river on the fringes of which they had congregated. If permitted to indulge in speculation in matters of science, we should say here that the temporary reversal of the fame and glory of Oxford may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the working of the measures of university reform which have been applied gradually of late by the English Parliament to the different seats of learning in that country. The colleges have received new blood. They have more muscle, more of the *crasamentum* or fibre of humanity in the classes, and hence the new, as it were, and more powerful sweep of the oar, the closer approach to an equality of power, the quick time, and the "leetle ahead" only of the result. The shortest time previously made over the same course in the past ten years was made in the year 1868—a year of university reform—when the Oxfords won in twenty minutes exactly.

The young men of Oxford and Cambridge universities have now contended in this manly aquatic sport twenty-seven times. In the year 1846 the first race was pulled over the course—four and a half miles then—in outrigged eighths, and the distance made in twenty-one minutes and five seconds. Of the whole number of contests Oxford has now won sixteen and Cambridge eleven. In addition to the regular struggles just mentioned, the universities men have contended together five times at the Henley regattas in the same heat for the grand challenge cup. Of these races—to the year 1855—Oxford won three and Cambridge two. At the Thames National Regatta, June 22, 1844, Oxford beat Cambridge in a smart, exciting race. We sympathize with the young men of Britain in their steady pursuit and patronage of a civilizing, healthy sport. Its yearly progress marks the refining advance of a nation. Manly as free-born men, cosmopolitan and generous in spirit, and with a happy commingle ment of the best blood and most healthy material of the Old World lands in their veins, hands, and arms, the youth of America have taken in aquatic sports, as if naturally, from the earliest dawn of the history of the country. Broad and expansive in their views as is the land of their birth in territory and resource, they multiplied rowing clubs rapidly, the history of these American organizations filling a good sized portly manual to-day. Joyous on the rivers, many of them have taken to the "wide, wide sea." They have "gone down" to the ocean in fleet yachts, under canvas and by steam, and, crossing over the Atlantic, have surprised—we cannot say intimidated to Englishmen—the present stock by the exhibition of their personal elasticity, skill, and courage, as is known by the history of the yacht America victory to the present moment. John Bull has stared considerably; he has even growled; but we must recollect that John is, for the most part, more a practical than an educated personage, and one who can fight a battle or run a race without troubling himself in the slightest degree about either the balances or retributions of humanity. Oxford and Cambridge have done well on the river. America will coax their men to the ocean. Here they may do better. It will be a vast change. Orsin Pinnini, "the keeper of her Majesty's bear gardens," memorialized Queen Elizabeth against "one idle Will Shakespeare," as demoralizing the "manlie sporte of bull-bating." Yet the bull-fight has disappeared as an English sport. The logic of progress is inevitable, as the science medal men of both Oxford and Cambridge know. As proof we need only mention that the universities race commenced on Wednesday at five o'clock in the evening, London time, but the result was reported at the *Herald* building at two o'clock in the afternoon, New York time. Electricity and the prophecy of Puck.

THE MILLINERS' MUDDLE.

From the N. Y. World.

A truly tragical announcement comes to us from Paris. Contemporaneously with the statement that the Emperor yearns to restore constitutional government to France, and that M. Ollivier is the political head of the nation, we have intelligence that the wife of that minister has intruded into the imperial prerogative of fashion, and has usurped the function of dictating to female France wherewithal it shall be clothed. She has issued a notification that she will henceforth wear her "corsage" high, and that she expects her visitors to do the like.

Whether her visitors will fulfil her modest expectation, and whether, if they do, they will be able to persuade all Paris to secrete its shoulders under the impenetrable veil of sterner stuff than the transparent and illusive devices at present in vogue, ostensibly intended to conceal the upper dorsal and pectoral conformation of the female figure, but really resulting in a mere device, so to speak, to "advertise mystery and invite speculation," are altogether subordinate questions. The appalling fact is that the empire of fashion is no longer undisputed, and that there is no longer any single fountain of honor and of Honiton in which female devotees can bathe and be immaculate. If the Empress makes a stand for her authority, as she could not, without dereliction of dignity, take direct notice of the defiance of her office by a subject, she will be compelled to exhibit her contempt of the regulations which that subject has imposed by a marked disregard of it in an excessively *decolletee* decoration of her own imperial person. Hence will inevitably arise two fierce factions, in the struggle of which the whole female world will participate. The young, the beautiful, the gay will become Bonapartists, and "cut out" at once their dresses and their rivals according to the precepts and the practice of their imperial leader. The ancient, the eruptive, the emaciated, the weazened, and the withered will clothe their thoraxes with thunder and poplin, and erect battlements of bombazine about their ears.

The sympathies of the readers of this journal will doubtless be with the mutineers in this contest. It is easy for malice to asperse the motives of Madame Ollivier, and to suggest that her declaration arose from personal tenuity or personal aingularity. It is better to believe that it is at vast personal sacrifice that she has made this concession to conservative notions, and complied with the plaintive note of the proprieties, enjoining her

"Hide, oh hide, those hills of snow
Which thy frozen bosom bears."

But even supposing her aim to be selfish she is in no worse a case than any other reformer. John Hampden did not revolt until the ship-money came to be demanded from him. Those eminent citizens of Boston who unloaded a British ship with such remarkable celerity were actuated by their purely personal preferences for a free breakfast table. And if the noble action of Madame Ollivier sprang from a similarly sordid source, it behooves us all to invoke blessings on the blotches and prosperity to the pimples which have contributed to a consummation so desirable. We may be permitted to congratulate mankind that Madame Ollivier, while she shares the spirit of independence with Smollett, does not, like him, propose to follow it "with her bosom bare," and that there is a prospect that by her exertions we may hereafter be spared the spectacles we have been heretofore occasionally compelled to contemplate, and which were only exhibited in conformity to the dictates of an irrational but irresistible decree.

HOW GENERAL GRANT IS USED BY RICH MEN.

From the Chicago Tribune.

President Grant has one defect of character rarely met with in high places—an inexplicable respect for rich men. Now, a rich man without recognition of some kind is one of the poorest of human creatures. Either commerce, literature, society, or politics is necessary to make him happy, and this is why so many dunces sit in the Senate and House, paying out their money to be noticed. This sort of man is apt, if he have a republican conscience, to be a good sort of man for a President to take by the hand now and then, to encourage him with the fact that even enterprise is not the worst thing in the State, and to assure him that respectable wealth need not debar any person from visiting Magistracy occasionally.

Now, why should the President take pleasure in such merely rich men as Borie and Corbin; or, worse yet, in such designing rich men as Oakes Ames, Daniel Morrell, and others, who are, of course, pleased with his attention and interested in his person, but who have more important designs than either social recognition or historical reminiscence? If they find that they can impress the President with their views, merely by the contact of their riches, they will use him to their fill, and blast his administration with their fulsome praise and insidious advice.

The President's best advisers are not to be found in the private closet. The days of the Privy Council went out with Clarendon and the Third Stuart. The President's advisers should be the better press of the country and the cry of the many-headed poor—the overtaxed farmer, the idle sailor, the immigrant. It is mortifying to our conceptions of the American Chief Magistrate that he should feel the contact of any man, much less a merely rich one. This is the weakness of General Grant—the real weakness! He is used. He is impressible! He is an abused man! His relatives have not felt, in the nice sense of delicacy, the duty they owed him to abstain from soliciting Federal favors. Many of them are in office. Others have tried to grow rich by obtaining his ear. It is more than probable that Corbin swindled Fish and Gould out of $100,000 by using the name of President Grant. But if Corbin had grown rich as Cræsus by his high relationship, it would have been a less dangerous symptom than the known fact that people who have climbed to opulence by the barbarisms and slips of legislation are looked upon by the President as the best exponents of American citizenship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye! is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 2 25tm

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA,
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*
Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the
MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.
3 14 mwf1m HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 3 25

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
26 Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.

Parties having freight on steamship PROMETHEUS, for CHARLESTON, S. C., will take notice that the freight is transferred to steamer ACHILLES, for SAVANNAH, to be reshipped from there to points of destination.

Insurance should be transferred from the Prometheus to the Achilles.

SOUDER & ADAMS,
4 7 AGENTS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
To London	$100	To London	$35
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, on Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1276 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
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THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $32, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1038 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, the eminent surgeon, so long and favorably known in connection with the school, was elected Professor of Clinical and Demonstrative Surgery.

—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Rosine Association was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the asylum, Germantown avenue, below Rising Sun lane. A large number of the managers were present, together with many of the lady friends of this excellent institution.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, as follows:—On an unknown man, found drowned at Washington street wharf. Deceased was about 30 years old, and had on dark pants, vest, sack coat, and long boots. He was about five feet six inches high, and had been in the water about one month.

An inquest was also held on the body of Felix Douglass, an old man, found dead in an out-house, back of No. 828 Bainbridge street. Verdict, death from debility.

—At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the contract awarded for cleansing the streets in the Twentieth district (Frankford) was annulled, the contractor neglecting to perform the work. The Inspectors of Streets reported to the board that only five or six of the contractors had fully complied with the terms of their contracts. Special committees of the board will examine into the subject and report upon the propriety of annulling all contracts where little or no work has been done.

—Deputy Collector Kerns, of the First District, acting on information received by Colonel Peter Sides, Assessor, yesterday seized the cigar store and factory of Catharina Johannes, No. 505 South Second street. In the store was one person making cigars, and in the fourth story four additional hands. Bonds had only been entered for one hand, and the cigars made by those up stairs were never returned to the Assessor. The Collector found ten cases of leaf tobacco, a large quantity of smoking and chewing tobacco, and several thousands of cigars.

—Patrick Williams, who was shot at Eleventh and Sansom streets, on Wednesday evening, died about five o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Pennsylvania Hospital. A number of the friends of the wounded man remained at his bedside up to the time of his death, and conversed with him in reference to the shooting. Williams refused to give any information as to the name of the party who committed the deed. He admitted, however, that he provoked the assault. The person in custody on the charge of having fired the fatal shot is named Frank McCoy, and not Frank O'Donnell, as previously published. An inquest in the case of Williams will be held at three o'clock this afternoon.

—Yesterday afternoon the Cathedral was crowded to overflowing to welcome Bishop Wood, just returned from the Œcumenical Council at Rome. The Bishop entered the Cathedral, accompanied by Rev. Charles O'Connor, late vice rector of the American College, and Rev. John Elcock, of the Cathedral. Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, Administrator of the diocese during the Bishop's absence, acted as High Priest. Rev. A. J. McConomy, Rev. F. P. O'Neill, and Mr. J. Boyle acted as Masters of Ceremonies. Over one hundred of the clergy were present, many of whom were from the country. The ceremony commenced with a procession, which proceeded up the centre aisle of the Cathedral.

An address was made by Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., to which Right Rev. Bishop Wood responded.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅞.

—Next week there will be a new drawing for seats in the House of Representatives.

—On Monday next the Funding bill will be taken up by the House Ways and Means Committee.

—To-day the joint Committee on Commerce meet to consider the question of registering foreign vessels.

—A Baltimore financier intimates his intention, in the event of the Funding bill passing, of purchasing $250,000 worth of the new bonds.

—Some progress, but very little, was made with the Tariff bill in the House yesterday. Members seem determined to make speeches on every line.

—Governor Geary sent to the Legislature yesterday a veto of the Jersey Shore Railroad bill. No attempt was made to proceed any further with the measure.

Foreign Affairs.

—Changes are contemplated in the British Cabinet.

—Rouher is accused of encouraging the strike at La Creuzat.

—The new Irish peace law was enforced in Dublin yesterday.

—Queen Victoria declines to visit Belfast to inaugurate an Albert memorial.

—Count Daru and Buffet, Minister of Finance, it is reported in Paris, have resigned.

—Napoleon is said to have met with an accident while mounting his horse yesterday.

—Ollivier and Jules Janin have been elected members of the Academy of France.

—At an election in Baltimore yesterday colored votes were refused on the ground that there had been no time for them to register. There is some talk of contesting the election in consequence.

THE STAR COURSE.

The Final Lecture—Presentation of a Testimonial to Mr. Pugh—Another Course Asked For.

As on all occasions when a lecture was to be delivered in the "Star Course," the Academy was filled to overflowing, last evening, to listen to the eloquent and favorite champion of her sex, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the subject announced being "To the Rescue."

Not only the auditorium but the spacious stage was entirely occupied by the largest audience that has greeted any lecturer of the course.

Prior to the introduction of the lecturess William Rotch Wister, Esq., came forward and said:—

I am not here for the purpose of apologizing for the non-appearance of a singer; but I have in my hand a paper requesting Mr. Pugh to get up a new course of lectures. He has gotten the previous ones up with that tact, liberality, and ability for which he is so celebrated. This paper is a testimonial for what is past, and a request for what we hope will come, as has been testified by your oft-repeated approbation. The friends of Mr. Pugh think his course is deserving of approval. After I have presented this testimonial, you may testify your approval or disapproval, as may seem to you most fit. Mr. Wister then read the following letter:—

To T. B. Pugh, Esq., Manager of "The Star Course of Lectures:"—

SIR:—The undersigned, highly appreciating the energy, ability, and fidelity with which you have conducted the most brilliant and effective series of literary entertainments ever given in our city, desire to express our obligations to you for the gratification we have experienced.

The able and successful manner in which the enterprise has been managed, as well in the happy selection of the first lecture talent in the country as in the continued effort to provide for the comfort and convenience of immense audiences, commands our hearty approbation.

We do therefore respectfully and earnestly request that, on the return of the season, you will provide the lecture-going community with a like series of varied and elegant literary entertainments, being well assured that the citizens of Philadelphia, remembering the season now closing, will be ready and happy to welcome and to give a hearty support to such an enterprise to one who has so thoroughly earned their confidence in the past.

Signed by James Thompson, John M. Read, Joseph Allison, James R. Ludlow, William S. Peirce, E. M. Paxson, J. B. Lippincott, William Rotch Wister, and many others.

The testimonial consisted of an elegantly-engrossed copy of the above, magnificently framed. The testimonial was received by Dr. James White on behalf of Mr. Pugh, who, in the course of his address, stated that only one thing marred his congratulatory feelings on this occasion, and that was that Senator Revels, of Mississippi, would not be allowed to address the people of Philadelphia from this stage, but his sorrow was somewhat modified by the fact that he was authorized to make the announcement that the Senator would address them in another place. He returned thanks for the appreciation that had greeted the efforts of Mr. Pugh.

Miss Dickinson then came forward, dressed in a black silk, whose perfect absence of color was only relieved by a dainty frill of lace around the neck.

Miss Dickinson said that after travelling so many miles she was glad to face such an audience as this. She wished to make a few remarks before commencing the main subject of her discourse. They were, that since she last stood on this stage an act had been committed that had brought a blush to her cheek. She had heard in far-off cities and towns that Senator Revels had been refused permission to stand on this platform. She, as a Philadelphia woman, had said that a dozen men did not represent that great city, and that on the 14th of this month it would be proved that Philadelphia did not endorse such action.

She had been met with remarks in regard to this action because it was Philadelphia, and other cities do not hesitate to mention it to show that they rejoice in the apparent fall. Miss Dickinson then referred to the disgraceful action of the students at the clinics recently held in this city, but she felt assured that such actions were not endorsed by the people at large. The question would soon be decided by the Pennsylvania Hospital as to whether women should attend the clinics. She was certain it would be favorable, and the comparison between their noble action in this respect as to equality of right and privilege contrasted most favorable with the action of the directors of this Academy. She desired to say this much, as she had the right to say it here among her friends and neighbors.

Miss Dickinson then proceeded to sketch the beauties and glories of the Pacific slopes—the hundreds of miles of rolling prairies, the lofty mountains, the mighty rivers. The idea that mostly strikes the observer is one of endlessness. It appears as if you were indeed done with life, and the everlasting eternity had overtaken you.

The lecturess retired amid the delighted plaudits of the audience.

Immediately on the conclusion a treat was unexpectedly given to most of the audience by the exhibition of stereopticon pictures of the entire Star Course lecturers in the following order:—

Miss Anna Dickinson, R. J. De Cordova, Miss Olive Logan, Hon. S. S. Cox, Charles Sumner, Rev. Robert Collyer, Mark Twain, Wendell Phillips, P. V. Nasby, R. W. Emerson, Dr. E. H. Chapin, George William Curtis, Prof. Henry Morton, and Bayard Taylor.

The appearance of Mr. Taylor's picture on the canvas was the signal for a storm of hisses, intermingled with applause. We do not know the reason of the hisses. It certainly was in extremely bad taste. We notice among those who applauded the fair lecturess, Miss Dickinson, who afterwards expressed herself in strong condemnatory terms of the unseemly exhibition of dislike. After the excitement had subsided the portrait of John G. Saxe was thrown upon the canvas, followed by Professor R. E. Rogers, P. R. du Chaillu, and Senator H. C. Revels, of Mississippi.

This picture was also greeted with hisses. This is more easily accounted for than that of Mr. Taylor. The action of the Academy directors and the force of Democratic doctrine had led some of the audience into the idea that they were in the midst of a political campaign. For a few minutes a scene of wild confusion ensued, hisses and cheers being about evenly balanced. Miss Dickinson stepped to the front of the stage and made the following palpable hit:—

"Since I am at home I will take the liberty of saying one word for the benefit of those who are hissing. Since they manifestly have the right in their turn to applaud, I would suggest that the opportunity be given them by a presentation of the picture of Senator Revels' predecessor, Jefferson Davis. (Loud applause, during which the hisses found it convenient to subside.) The announcement was made that Senator Revels would lecture at Horticultural Hall next Thursday evening, which announcement was greeted with loud cheers, the first heard in the Academy for a long time. Some of the audience undoubtedly need to be still further instructed as to the force of the fifteenth amendment.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. The following business was transacted:

A communication was received from the Board of Port Wardens, announcing that it has organized by electing S. G. Merrick president, and that in the appropriation recently made to it a deficiency of $200 had been discovered. Referred.

Mr. Carl Baum, artist, invited members to view twenty-one paintings of Delaware Water Gap scenery.

The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Fareira presented a communication from Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, stating that in fulfillment of an act of Assembly, recently passed, he has appointed John L. Hill collector of delinquent taxes. Referred. Mr. Hill sent in a note submitting the names of Samuel Miller, William H. Kern, Thomas W. Price, and John H. Jones sureties for the faithful performance of his duties. Referred.

A petition was presented by the same gentleman from the officers of the First regiment of infantry, protesting against using the city armory for school purposes.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water-works, reported a resolution repealing the resolution authorizing the laying of water pipes on Delaware avenue. Adopted.

Also, for laying water pipe on Ninth street, from Dauphin to Germantown road; Third street, from Berks to Morris; Delaware avenue, from South to Almond, and on Anthracite street.

The resolution was amended by striking out Delaware avenue, and then passed.

Messrs. Barlow, McCall and Fareira were appointed a special committee to investigate whether a water pipe on Delaware avenue was only requested by a single party, the proprietors of a sugar house, who, it was stated, employ a machine for pumping water from the pipes.

Also, a report setting forth the causes which led to the meagre supply of water in a portion of the Fifteenth ward, and expressing the confidence of the Committee in Chief Engineer Graff. The troubles, they state, originated from the shutting off of a stopcock in one of the mains.

The Committee on Water also submitted a report from the Chief Engineer upon the condition of the Roxborough Water-works, which, in 1869, were very deficient in capacity. The engine is not sufficiently powerful; $147,000 will be required to repair these works, distributed as follows: $100,000 for new engine and pump; $20,000 engine and boiler; necessary repairs $15,000; small engine and standpipe $10,000, and incidentals $2000. Referred.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee to verify Cash Accounts, reported the following statement:

Cash balance on hand, - -	$1,935,873 14
Appropriated as follows:	
To pay interest on city loans, -	977,577 95
To pay loan warrants, - -	163,290 00
To pay sinking fund securities, -	131,092 99
To pay registered warrants overdue and those coming due and for temporary loans, - - -	663,912 20

Mr. King offered a resolution requesting Governor Geary not to approve any bill relating to this city until Councils have the opportunity of examining it. Passed.

Mr. Cattell offered a resolution that the Committees on Finance and Law be instructed to report to Councils, on or before the first meeting in June, an ordinance to enable the proper officers to levy and collect taxes from every kind of real and personal property subject by law to taxation. Adopted.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

Instructing the House of Correction Committee to advertise for specifications and plans for a house of correction in the Twenty-third ward. Postponed for one week.

Providing for a joint meeting of Councils on next Thursday, to elect a Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Concurred in.

To permit Perry Luzenburg to erect a frame awning at Thirty-eighth and Market streets. Postponed.

Approving the contract for rebuilding the Penrose Ferry bridge. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A number of communications were presented and appropriately referred.

A communication was sent in from the Receiver of Taxes, stating that he had received a certified copy of the act approved March 22, 1870, wherein it is made incumbent upon the Receiver of Taxes to appoint a collector of delinquent taxes, and informing Councils that he had appointed John L. Hill. Referred.

Also, one from Mr. Hill, submitting the names of Thomas W. Price, Samuel Miller, Wm. H. Kern and John H. Jones as his securities.

Mr. Calhoun presented a communication from the Recorder of Deeds, asking for shelving in that office. Referred.

Mr. Shields presented a communication from Gumpert Bro. Referred.

Mr. Shane presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to inquire by what authority Mr. Harrison had erected certain frame houses. Referred.

Mr. Willits offered a resolution instructing the Committee on House of Correction to procure plans for the erection of a house of correction. Agreed to.

Mr. Shisler presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $200 to pay Wm. McLaughlin for the loss of a horse. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The Chair stated that the bill for paving Long lane was under discussion at the adjournment of Council last week; the motion on which the yeas and nays were called was to refer to the Committee on Water. Not agreed to.

Mr. Gill moved to amend by inserting that the street shall be paved when the pipe is laid. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution releasing certain property from the lien of a judgment against Wm. H. Mooney, collector of outstanding taxes. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution approving of the sureties of John M. Powell and others, for the erection of Penrose Ferry bridge. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance granting permission to Perry Litzenberg to erect a wooden awning at Thirty-eighth and Market streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a station-house in the Fifth police district. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance providing for the payment of claims for the construction of a sewer at Forty-first street and Powelton avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a bill for the construction of sewers on Coates and Sixteenth streets. Agreed to.

Mr. W. F. Miller, of Committee on Election Divisions, presented an ordinance for the rearranging of the election divisions in the Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee on Finance, of Common Council, presented a report on the bill to pay the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, and amending the same by reducing the amount to $36,166 66.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Hetzell and Bardsley spoke against the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges, the bill, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee on Highways, presented a petition to pave certain streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Main and other streets. Agreed to.

A bill from Select Council, requesting the Governor not to sign any bills affecting the interests of the city till Councils had investigated them, was agreed to.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution for the opening of Morris and Harrison streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Jefferson street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to pave the sidewalks of Darby avenue. Postponed.

Adjourned.

THE CITY FINANCES.—The following statement prepared by the City Treasurer, was submitted to Councils yesterday afternoon, exhibiting the cash balance on hand March 1, the receipts and expenditures during the month, and the cash balance on hand April 1, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

March 1. By cash on hand as per cash book,	$1,368,204 18	
March 31. By cash received during the month,	2,347,934 74	
		$3,716,138 92

PAYMENTS.

March 31. To cash paid interest on city loans,	$12,475 95	
To cash paid on matured city loans, - -	4,400 00	
To cash paid interest on warrants, - -	33,968 66	
To cash paid on mandamuses, - - -	16,425 89	
To cash paid on city warrants, - - -	1,539,250 31	
To cash paid on highways, Twenty-second ward, - -	6,666 58	
To cash paid commonwealth of Penna., -	102,387 66	
To cash paid sinking fund securities, -	64,689 73	
		1,780,265 78
April 1. Cash balance on hand,		$1,935,873 14
Appropriated as follows:		
To pay interest on city loans, - - -	$977,577 95	
To pay loan warrants, -	163,290 00	
To pay sinking fund securities, - - -	131,092 99	
To pay registered warrants overdue and those coming due, and for temporary loans, -	633,912 20	
		$1,935,873 14

Deposited as follows:

April 1. Girard National Bank—		
City debt account, -	$333,978 36	
Checks not in,	245 96	
		$333,732 46
Northern Liberties National Bank—		
City debt account, -	$365,947 32	
Checks not in,	549 40	
		365,397 92
Southwark National Bank—		
City debt account, -	$278,516 67	
Checks not in,	69 10	
		278,477 57
Girard National Bank—		
City fund account, -	$540,991 82	
Checks not in,	16,757 65	
		524,234 17
Northern Liberties National Bank—		
City fund account, -		217,670 13
Southwark National Bank—		
City fund account, -		84,185 01
Philadelphia National Bank—		
Sinking-fund securities,		131,092 99
Cash in drawer, -		1,112 89
		$1,935,873 14

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 10stuth

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:33 MOON RISES..... 0:43
SUN SETS..... 6:32 HIGH WATER..... 7:07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 18
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 26
Main	Southampton	New York	Mar. 29
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 12
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Celia	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Susan, Rice, Hartford, Conn., L. Audenried & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Susan Vittery, Cole, Hull, Eng., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Cambridgeport, D. Cooper.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, Boston, do.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packer, Kingston, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. W. Sawyer, Russell, Boston, do.
Schr E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Boston, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Norw. bark Columbia, Foss, 33 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
Br. brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, 63 days from Macelo via Hampton Roads, with sugar to A. F. Damon.
Schr Yeoman, Lane, 4 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Bickman & Cottingham.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr S. A. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Centaur, Foster, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 5, A. M.—In the harbor last night, schrs Helen, from Alexandria for New Bedford; J. Kelly, from Baltimore for do.; J. T. Weaver, from Philadelphia for Boston; Hattie Ross, from do. for do.; Willow Harp, from New York for Baltimore; E. H. Mallory, from New York for Cuba; and about 30 schooners unknown. In the harbor this morning, steamer Resolute, brig Nellie Ware, and 15 schrs. Wind west.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, sailed from New Orleans at 6 P. M. 6th inst. for Havana and Philadelphia.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 5th inst.

Bark Lepanto, Bell, from Antwerp, at New Orleans 5th inst.

Schr J. W. Wilson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Mary and Frances, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.

Schrs Ella Ray and E. A. Safford, from New Haven for Philadelphia; J. Gallagher, Boyle, hence for Bridgeport; and Reading RR. No. 48, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 3d inst.

Schr A. Freeman, Coburn, from Tremont for Philadelphia, at Portland 4th inst.

Schr Z. Steelman, Church, cleared at Charleston 4th inst., for Wood's Hole via St. Helena Sound.

Schrs Franklin A., Melanson; Eben B. Phillips, McKee; and W. W. Farrow, hence, at Gloucester 5th inst., the latter for Bath.

Schr Althea, Franklin, at New York 6th inst., from Charleston.

Schr Oakes Ames, Hill, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schrs Rachel Seaman, Rachel Vannaman, Jos. W. Bartlett, Wm. F. Garrison, A. D. Huddell, G. B. McFarland, Mary Weaver, Edward Lameyer, F. N. Tower, Charter Oak, and Willie Harris, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs Erie, McAllister; Argo, Taylor; and Cornelia, Noyes, hence, at Washington, D. C. 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Daboll Fog Trumpet has been erected on Manana Island, about half a mile to the westward of the Lighthouse on Monhegan Island, Me., and is now in operation. In thick and foggy weather and snow storms the trumpet will be sounded for eight seconds, with intervals between the blasts of forty-eight seconds, making three blasts in two minutes.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Reil Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS., Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc., PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 14 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON, Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, 1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET; WAREROOMS, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

In all the Fashionable Varieties,

EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm2m

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.

PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.

They are pleasant to the taste.

Their effects are almost instantaneous.

They are harmless to all.

We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH: Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets. ADVICE FREE. 28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044. Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 dm FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., DEALERS IN Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, DEPOT: No. 1226 North NINTH Street. 1 7§ West Side, below Master. Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets. 12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Dryer Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 23 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3 29§ ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDWIN CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN. THE BIOPLASTIC TROUPE. THE WONDERFUL LAURIS. PROFESSOR SCHMIDT AND PUPILS. Will close on SATURDAY NIGHT. FAREWELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2. On MONDAY NEXT, Mrs. J. A. OATES' Burlesque Opera Company in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Sale of Seats commences to-day.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 8, FAREWELL BENEFIT of the celebrated eccentric comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU. By desire, A. N. Baker's drama, entitled MOSE; OR, A GLANCE AT NEW YORK. Mose.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU To commence with the comic drama of SOLON SHINGLE. Solon Shingle.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU To conclude with the roaring farce of A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP. Saturday—CHANFRAU MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. FROU-FROU AT THE ARCH. MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, Mr. Augustin Daly's successful comedy from the French, entitled FROU-FROU, With every Scene, Costume, and Appointment New. MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE. Aided by the full Company. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING, world-renowned Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, FRANK WOOD, DICK CLARKE, MASTER WARREN, ROBERT BUTLER; STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE. The best Pantomimists in the world, in "Dodging for a Wife," "La Reverie Diabolique," and "Robert Macaire." Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique) CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS OFFER A GREAT SENSATION BILL. First Time—Dougherty's Hunkey and Dory. First

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The carrier who was in charge of our West Philadelphia route having died recently, and his book being mislaid, some of our subscribers in this section of the city may be missed by the new carrier. Those who do not receive their papers promptly will please send word to the office, and the neglect will be remedied at once.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE true object of just governments is to secure the life, liberty, and happiness of the people governed. So says the Declaration of Independence. The true object of the anomalous sort of government that is typified by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, however, is to harass, plunder, oppress, deceive, vex, betray, and impoverish the Commonwealth. The proceedings of the body which has fortunately just adjourned are essentially more like the decrees of a gang of robbers, or the harsh edicts of a body of hostile conquerors intent on parcelling out the Commonwealth to their favorites and followers, than the laws of wise and benevolent legislators. In a working session of sixty-five days, more than four thousand bills were introduced and nearly fifteen hundred were actually passed and sent to the Governor. Yet, of all this batch, it would be difficult to find one law out of a hundred which even pretends to promote the general welfare, or to aid, even remotely, in promoting the real interests of the citizens of this Commonwealth, while the real intent in nearly every bill is to grant a special privilege of some kind to a favored individual, which he can scarcely ever exercise without inflicting a corresponding injury on one or more of his fellow-men. So great was the rage to rush through these acts of spoliation that the legislators even begrudged the time consumed in an attempt to learn their contents, and many of them were read only by their titles. There is something inconceivably monstrous in the idea that any body of men should be empowered to compel obedience to a long series of laws which they do not even stop to read. This is tyranny in its worst shape, confounded by deplorable carelessness and confusion, and if the people continue to countenance such an outrageous system, the time is near at hand when every vestige of good State government will be destroyed.

One fortunate circumstance has saved the people from a series of oppressions which otherwise would have been intolerable. A quarrel between the Governor and the Legislature occurred at the commencement of the session. The legislators refused to print the usual number of extra copies of the Governor's message or to increase his salary, and Geary, in turn, has avenged himself by a free use of the veto power. The check thus imposed, conjoined with the resolute action of a few members of the House and Senate who were faithful among the faithless, have saved the State, for the time being, from financial ruin, and the people from a long list of villanous oppressions which would otherwise have been imposed upon them.

What has been done, with the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature and the Governor, is bad enough. But what would have been done if a few fortuitous circumstances had not interposed to save the State from intolerable afflictions was infinitely worse, and the voters who last fall re-elected men who had previously gained an infamous notoriety may congratulate themselves that they have accidentally been rescued from many of the evils which their faithless favorites desired and endeavored to inflict.

For the manifold mischiefs of the existing system various remedies have been proposed. Even the newly elected Speaker of the State Senate referred to this subject in the speech he delivered yesterday. He suggested that a joint resolution be adopted by the Legislature prohibiting the consideration of any bill which has not been printed. This precaution should of course be adopted, but as the present legislative rules have notoriously been formed for the express purpose of facilitating the passage of iniquitous bills, we have little hope that any future Legislature will be controlled by a higher motive. The real remedy must be sought in the first instance by the election, for at least one year, of legislators sufficiently faithful to the people to propose constitutional amendments that will lay the axe to the very root of the prevailing system. If all forms of special legislation are imperatively prohibited, with the understanding that local acts which involve an appropriation of money may be legalized if they are approved by a popular vote of the tax-payers directly concerned at a general election, there will be some prospect that the public interest may receive a decent degree of respect and consideration from future Legislatures. It has also been suggested that the Legislature should meet but once every three years, unless convened more frequently by the Governor, that no bill shall be passed without recording the ayes and noes, and that the Governor shall not sign any bill until it has been published for a stated period in the newspapers of the county to which it applies.

One thing is painfully evident—that the present practice of vesting legislative powers, which in many respects are well-nigh absolute, in such bodies of men as are now sent to Harrisburg, is fraught with great and ever-increasing danger; and it has become the most imperative duty of the time to avert, by effective means, the annual torrent of crude, unjust, unwise, and mischievous legislation.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

MAYOR FOX, Mr. John S. Shoemaker, chairman of the joint committee of Councils, and Mr. William Sellers, chairman of the committee of the Franklin Institute, have extended, on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, an invitation to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures of Congress to visit this city for the purpose of seeing for themselves what are the advantages possessed by Philadelphia for holding such a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence as has been proposed. The committee have accepted th invitation and will make their visit as soon as their leisure will permit.

The claims of Philadelphia in this matter, as being the place where the Declaration was signed, are so indisputable that there ought to be no difficulty whatever in inducing Congress to authorize a grand international exhibition to be held here on the 4th of July, 1876, and we have no doubt that the proper action will be taken in the matter. Not only is the city where Independence Hall still stands, an object of veneration, the most suitable place for such an exhibition, on account of its historical associations, but there is no place upon the American continent that offers more facilities, from whatever point of view the subject may be considered. We have, convenient to the built-up portions of the city, ample ground for all the buildings that may be required for a great exposition of the arts and manufactures of the world, while the largest ships laden with goods can discharge their cargoes upon our wharves within convenient transportation distance of any place where it may be decided to locate the structure to be devoted to the exhibition. We have also ample room for the accommodation of the host of strangers that will be expected to attend, without crowding them together to such an extent that all the pleasure of their visit will be destroyed. The advantages of Philadelphia in this matter will doubtless receive the candid consideration of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, and we hope they will induce Congress to take appropriate action on the subject at an early day. Although several years will elapse before the celebration takes place, it is not too early to begin making preparations, and if the plans are all fully matured and the location definitely decided upon now, the exhibition will be more likely to prove a brilliant success in every particular than if all the preliminaries are put off until the last moment. The celebration of our centennial national anniversary will be a great event, not only to the people of the United States, but to the world, and we owe it to ourselves and to those who will come from all parts of the world to participate in our rejoicings that the occasion shall be one to be remembered with pleasure by all concerned in it.

GOOD-BY, ANDY.

ANDREW JOHNSON, ex-President—happily ex—of the United States, is about to make a trip to Europe, with the intention of being absent from his native shores for the brief period of six months. If Andrew should find the climate on the other side of the water to agree with his health, and should conclude to abandon us forever, it is possible that we may be able to find consolation in the remembrance of his eminent public services and his many virtues. In Europe Mr. Johnson will find several monarchs out of business and quite a number of princes waiting for something to turn up, and by explaining to these the intricacies of "my policy" he may confer at once eminent personal services and advance the cause of humanity and liberty by inspiring them with some fresh ideas on the subject of absolutism as viewed from the standpoint of an ex-President of the United States who has passed through the ordeal of an impeachment trial. Our advice, however, to Mr. Johnson would be for him to offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The Spaniards are no nearer the establishment of a permanent government than they were when they exiled Isabella II, and our opinion is strengthened every day that they only need a practical American politician to undertake the management of their affairs and reduce things to a system for them. Andrew Johnson is the man of all men to wield the sceptre of Ferdinand and Isabella, and "my policy," although found to be inapplicable to the exigencies of the situation in the United States, would probably suit Spain exactly, as what that country needs most at present is somebody with a policy of some kind, and plenty of courage and determination to enforce it. With Andrew the First upon the throne of Spain, we would hear no more of the French Emperor attempting to dictate or to meddle with the affairs of the peninsula; while if Prim and other Spaniards with axes to grind should attempt to oppose him, he would point in triumph to the example of Ben Butler and Thad Stevens, and bid them beware. The Spaniards will do a good thing for themselves by offering their throne to Andrew, and they will secure the eternal gratitude of every American citizen by ensuring us against his ever offering himself again as a candidate for President, Senator, alderman, or any other office.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S MOTION—THE INCOME TAX.

IT IS to be hoped that the vote of the Senate on Wednesday, in refusing Mr. Sherman's request to proceed with the consideration of the income tax, may be taken as the sense of the Senate on that important measure. The press and people of all sections of our country, from the far-off Pacific to the Atlantic coast, are almost unanimously opposed to the re-enactment of this most unjust, unequal, inquisitorial, and unnecessary tax. It is a popular belief that has hitherto been generally entertained that the sense of the American people dictates its laws. If this be true—and we cannot see why, under our form of government, it should not be—there can be no doubt as to the action of Congress upon this question. As a war measure, supposed to be necessary to maintain the national integrity, people were willing to endure its burdens; but neither the men that framed the law, nor the people who are affected by it, ever expected it to be continued in time of profound peace and prosperity.

There has been perhaps no measure for many years that has commanded so undivided an expression of opinion from men of all parties as this.

Shall the voice of the American people be heard on it? or shall the bidding of power be more potent than the voice of the people? Up to this time there has been no attempt to make a party question of it, but should the Republican party run so counter to popular opinion as to re-enact this most unpopular law, the consequences, we feel sure, will be very serious to it. No party can make a great mistake in this country which takes the second sober thought of the people, almost unanimously expressed, as its guide.

We are glad to learn that the President is sound on this question, and we hope the Representatives in Congress will not misrepresent the wishes of the people.

The law is dead by its own restrictions and limitations. Let its sleep be eternal.

Since the above was in type the modified bill of Senator Sherman, much to the regret of the public, has passed the Senate. All eyes are now turned to the House of Representatives. Let it do its duty to the people, and strangle the monster which Mr. Sherman desires shall lift its horrid head for another year.

The Speaker of the English Commons.

A RUMOR comes to us by the cable that the present Speaker of the English House of Commons will soon retire, to be succeeded, probably, by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, at present Secretary of War. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, who has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1857, was born in the year 1800, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and friend of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where he graduated B. A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the present Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, went on a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, as the Roman Catholic Emancipation question agitated the political world. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concessions to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Dennison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, did not again hold office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned for that borough and for the county of Nottingham, choosing to sit for the latter. During two Parliaments he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1857 he was returned for the North division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, was unanimously chosen Speaker, being again unanimously elected in 1859, 1866, and in 1868. In 1827 Mr. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Dennison ranks as the first Commoner, and takes precedence next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5000 a year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ MR. WANAMAKER

invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on

SATURDAY, APRIL 9,

at which time there will be an

EXHIBITION

OF HIS

BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK

OF

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

FOR

YOUTHS AND BOYS,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Ladies having Boys from five to fifteen years of age to clothe should form the acquaintance of our "Youths' Department," where they can find all the latest and best things in Boys' wear.

☞ JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, in his superb style, choice selections from the Bible, Shakespeare, Dickens, and others, at the MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, April 11.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Church in the evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock. 4 8 2t*

☞ PILGRIM MATINEE, 2:30 SATURDAY. Also 8, Evening, when fractional change will be given in SILVER!! SILVER!!! CONCERT HALL, Twelfth, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. 1lt

Best (reserved) Seats, 75c.; Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c.

☞ SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—

SECOND ANNUAL REUNION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

Doors open at 12 o'clock M.

The proceedings will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. by Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army, President of the Society.

An ORATION will be delivered by Major-General JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, New York, and a POEM by GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., of Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

The Parquette Circle and Balcony will be reserved for LADIES.

Cards of admission can be obtained (GRATIS) at the Headquarters Military Order of the Loyal Legion, No. 103 Walnut street, the Union League House, Bailey & Co.'s, Twelfth and Chesnut streets, James S. Caldwell & Co.'s, No. 902 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 722 Chesnut street, and Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.

GENERAL R. P. POTTER,
GENERAL E. M. GREGORY,
COLONEL S. B. W. MITCHELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

4 7 2t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE,

BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,

Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.; Lecture at 3 P. M.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 8 tf

☞ SENATOR REVELS

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,

Subject—"THE PRESS."

Admission.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra.

The sale of Secured Seats will commence on

MONDAY MORNING, THE 11TH INST.,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT

GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,

4 8 tf No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.

Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening during the week:—

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 8—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 4 2 6t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 2t M5

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 6 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!
Raiment for April in Every Variety!!
Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!
Tell all your friends of the

GREAT OPENING DAY

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and

OPEN ALL DAY, AT

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 8mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

4 6 tf PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

WANTED, A STOUT BOY AT FLOUR Store, No. 310 CALLOWHILL Street. 4 7 3t*

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET, and

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

CLEARANCE SALE!

$60,000 Worth of SURPLUS LINEN STOCK to be sold off at a sacrifice.

In order to meet the public demand for Reduced Prices, we have REDUCED DOWN TO THE ACTUAL GOLD COST.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

TABLE LINENS by the yard,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

TOWELINGS AND BORDERED TOWELS.

A Splendid Line of Linen Handkerchiefs.

As this is a rare chance, and the heavy reductions bona-fide, Linen buyers will realize unusual Bargains throughout our stock.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

PANIER

BEDOUIN

MANTLE,

The Fashionable Novelty

FOR THE

Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.

United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.

THOMAS DOLAN,

MANUFACTURER. 4 4 mwf 6t

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Will Open Thursday Morning,

A LOT OF

INDIA SHAWLS

AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., } PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

STEINWAY & SONS'

World-Renowned Piano,

(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

STEAMER S. M. FELTON, FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, and HOOK, commencing MONDAY, April 11, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 20 cents; to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 8 3t

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET AND No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."

LACE GOODS.

POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,

In White and Black Lama Laces.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 29 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Sunday-School Union.

MISTRESS MARGERY. A tale of the Lollards. 18mo, cloth, illustrated, 70 cents.

CHRISTIANA HATHERLY'S CHILDHOOD. Four illustrations, 18mo, cloth, 65 cents.

THE CRUMBLING PATH. A striking allegory, well calculated to alarm the careless and stimulate the conscientious. 18mo, paper, 10 cents; cloth, 22 cents.

For sale at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Cigars,

AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,

433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,

Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed 3 25 1m

SMOKE CUMPERT'S

"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"

"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."

Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.

M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 29 N. WATER Street.

4 7 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1870.

"Waxing at Schools."

The subject of corporal punishment at the public schools has been agitated by the Board of Education. This is a theme which every few months affords directors the opportunity to waste all their ungrammatical eloquence. Not very long ago corporal punishment was abolished in all the public schools, on the ground that it was degrading to the pupil, and in too many cases a mere pretext for gratifying the teacher's vile passions, without any reference to the fact that it sometimes transgresses the bounds of decency and defeats the very end it was intended to secure. Now it seems, however, since Mr. Beecher has discovered that sugar-cane is not the only cane fit to bring up a child on, that corporal correction is to be reinstated into its old place. One of the directors prudently made the suggestion that it should be administered to the small boys only, and that the large ones should be allowed to go unwalloped on account of the physical improbability of female teachers coping with them. If there is truth in statistics, however, it is generally feminine teachers who are most successful in administering this sort of chastisement, and who are least merciful in the degree of it which they inflict. The non-waxing system has had a pretty fair trial, and is said to have been a failure, and now the "waxing" regime is to be restored with especial reference to the Small Boy.

Trilingual Love.

Not many months ago a young girl of about sixteen married an old man of sixty. The girl was Irish by birth, but had been brought up by Germans in this country, so that she spoke English with a beautiful brogue made up of equal parts of Irish and German accent. The man is a Frenchman, and though he has been a considerable time in this country, cannot speak a word of its language. How he made love it would not be easy to tell if love were a passion that required words for its expression. Happily, however, it is such a mysterious and profound emotion that words often only obscure the meaning it burns to express. I suppose he made signs to her signifying certain moods and tenses of the verb *amo*, and that she responded to the conjugation. At any rate they were duly married, and had not been married long before, as with "Sir Peter" and "Lady Teazle," he found that he had a young wife and she discovered that she had an old husband. He was very jealous; she was very provocative of jealousy. He used to lock her up in her room, whence she used to escape at all hours of the night and day. Finally the trilingual pair made their appearance yesterday afternoon in one of the police courts of this city. The French sexagenarian pleaded his case very pathetically in his own language, but seemed to produce no effect whatever upon the heart of the Irish-German of sweet sixteen.

"Come, oh, come with me!" he exclaimed, endeavoring to put his arms around her. He expressed himself of course in French, of which this is a free translation, with the poetic tinge preserved which it possessed in the original.

"I veel not; I veel not!" exclaimed the young girl.

"Come, oh, come with me!" pleaded the Frenchman once more, with a doating leer beaming from his eye.

"I veel not; I veel not!" exclaimed the girl once more in a melodramatic voice.

Thereupon ensued a trilingual gibbering which Mr. Fechter might have understood, taking in the sense of all three languages simultaneously, but which nobody in court did. The young girl "made for him" in both English and German, pouring forth language with a volubility which it was a pity was not spent upon a better cause. He answered her back again in equally voluble French, until at length the police justice put an end to the matter by advising her to go home and give him another trial, which she at length agreed to do.

The Spanish Ballet

at the Tammany is one of the greatest frauds that have ever been produced in this country. Where the members of it were picked up I cannot pretend to say, but I should hardly say they came from Madrid. They bear no evidences of Castile about them—not even soap!—and their dancing is nothing more than a skippety-skip that the veriest tyro in a ballet would be ashamed of not being able to execute.

The Patti Concert

was on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall, and last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, attended by enormously large and enthusiastic audiences. Did you ever hear the strong, sweet strains produced by bell-ringers? Her voice is just as melodiously mellow as that, and New York audiences seem just beginning to appreciate it in all its extraordinary merit.

ALI BABA.

The Late E. N. Thayer as a Midshipman.

In our obituary of the late Mr. E. N. Thayer we alluded to a rumor that had been current during his life, to the effect that during the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon, he being a midshipman on board the former vessel, he hid himself in the hold of his ship. After our article appeared we thought that it would have been better if such an allusion had not been made, and our excuse must be the haste in which we were obliged to collect our material and write the notice. Mr. Thayer was a gentleman for whom we always entertained a most cordial esteem, and in referring to the above mentioned rumor we had no desire or intention to say anything but in a kindly spirit. We regret, however, that anything was said on the subject, and we very gladly publish the following letter from a son of the deceased actor, which puts his conduct as a midshipman on board the Chesapeake in a proper light before the public:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me in my own name and that of the family to thank you for the complimentary notice of my father appearing in Monday's TELEGRAPH, and also to ask a correction of the account of his connection with the Chesapeake. I have again and again heard him describe the action, and I know from the minuteness with which at various times he detailed different trifling incidents, all correlative of the main features, that although a boy he was not a more than ordinarily frightened one. On the day of the fight he went ashore in charge of the boat sent for Captain Lawrence, and always asserted most positively that that officer was not in the slightest degree intoxicated.

The Shannon was forging slowly seaward, and the Chesapeake carrying more sail attempted to pass her, cross her bows, and rake her from forward. Unfortunately the manœuvre was not successful. The fire of the English cut away all the rigging forward, so that the Chesapeake came up into the wind, and then backed stern first against the beam of the Shannon, which vessel poured her broadsides completely through her. Father saw Captain Lawrence carried down the hatchway, and received perhaps his last order, "To board the foretack," a manœuvre which would have laid the vessels side by side. Going forward he found the boatswain cut in two by a shot, and could not get the order executed. As he attempted to return the boarders were pouring into the Chesapeake, and he was forced down between decks together with the rest of the crew, receiving a slight cutlass wound on the hand, the scar of which was faintly visible to the end of his life.

I must apologize for asking this favor, but you will appreciate that the imputation of cowardice, although he were but a boy, and however gently expressed, is extremely painful to the family. Thanking you again for your kindly notice, and fully aware that the objectionable sentence was not written in an unkindly spirit, I remain, very truly yours,

H. G. THAYER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the performance this evening will be for the benefit of Master Stuart, the youthful gymnast. The "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri pantomimists will appear in their interesting performances, and the beautiful prismatic fountains will be exhibited.

A matinee to-morrow.

On Monday Mrs. J. A. Oates and her burlesque combination will produce *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will have a benefit this evening, when he will personate his celebrated character of "Mose" in the drama of *Mose; or, a Glance at New York*. The performance will commence with the farce of *The Bull in a China Shop*, and will conclude with the comic drama of *Solon Shingle*.

Mr. Simon Hassler, the talented leader of the orchestra, will have a benefit on Thursday evening next. The attractions are unusually fine, and the performance will undoubtedly be a great affair. The performance will consist of an amusing comedy and farce, in which the entire company will appear, and a vocal entertainment, for which the following artists have volunteered:—Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Professor Jean Louis, Mr. Max Friedman, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., Mr. William Evers, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig. There will be a grand orchestra and a monster military band from all the organizations in the city.

AT THE ARCH *Frou-Frou* will be performed this evening.

A BOY CHOIR CONCERT will be given at Musical Fund Hall on the evening of April 26, under the direction of Mr. James Pearce, organist of St. Mark's Church. There will be a chorus of fifty male voices, and the following artists will appear:—Miss Susan Galton-Kelleher, Mr. Kelleher, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, and Mr. James Dickinson. Tickets can be procured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques and other entertaining performances will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic this evening at the Assembly Building.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM," illustrating Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of Viola Social Temple, H. and T., No. 5.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow. The performance will be for the benefit of Colonel Robert M. Renshaw. A fine programme will be presented, and a number of talented artists will appear.

THE ANNUAL BALL of the Moyamensing Hose Company will be given on Easter Monday evening, April 18. Great preparations are being made for this affair, which promises to be the finest ball of the season.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice,
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ART SALE.—This evening and to-morrow a sale of fine modern paintings will be conducted by B. Scott, Jr., at the Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street. This collection of works is well worthy of the attention of the art-loving public, as it contains a large number of first-class specimens from the easels of the best American and European painters. To those who wish to secure pictures of undoubted merit for the decoration of their homes this sale offers unusual facilities, as, for a variety of causes, it is almost certain that many of them will be knocked down at exceedingly low prices. These pictures are of a much higher grade than those usually offered at auction, and those who bid on them can do so with the assurance that they will get something worth having. The names of the following artists whose works are included in the collection are of themselves guarantees of excellence:—Meyer von Bremen, Zamacois, Escosura, Herbstoffer, Boulanger, Church, Beranger, Herzog, Jacobsen, Kuwasseg, Preyer, Wilms, Sonderman, Hildebrandt, Haseltine, Lassalle, De Buel, Nehlig, Carnud, Lejeune, Bensell, Seignac, Paul Weber, Pecrus, Carolus, Eaton, Veron, Arnoux, Irving, Ramsey, Triebel, Von Seben, Bosch, De Haas, and a great number of others well known to connoisseurs. A majority of these pictures are of cabinet size, which makes them very desirable for the decoration of parlors and drawing-rooms, and a visit to the galleries to-day, while they are on exhibition, will enable any one to form a judgment of their merits and to make judicious selections. The sale will begin each evening at 7½ o'clock precisely.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.—A gentleman residing in Grammercy place, New York (whose name it would not be proper to mention), was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic, and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly; "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men yet. I'm going to doctor you now." So saying, he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquillizing effect. For a week thereafter the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Minthrom, of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

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Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect
FIT.
Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,
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Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every
SALE
made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.
CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE.—The new college of our city, just chartered by the Legislature, bears the name of the young and accomplished Captain Courtland Saunders, of the Corn Exchange Regiment, author of the Latin Paradigms, whose death at Antietam was so much regretted, and whose beautiful monument, erected by our citizens, stands in the Woodlands. He was the only child of his parents, who may derive some consolation in seeing the institute which he caused to be changed into a military school, during the war, now transformed into a college perpetuating his memory.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
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SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

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SURE FITS FOR ALL.
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OAK HALL.	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

COYLE—JONES.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, at No. 1804 De Lancey place, Mr. JOSEPH COYLE to Miss FANNY JONES, both of this city.

WINTHROP—CLEMENTS.—On February 17, 1870, by Rev. James Crowe, Mr. GEORGE D. WINTHROP and Miss ROSE G. CLEMENTS, both of this city.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM WILKINSON, only son of Abraham and Priscilla Austin, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 97 Cumberland street, above Front, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BAMFORD.—On Wednesday, April 7, GEORGE W. BAMFORD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BLAKELY.—In New Orleans, on the 7th instant, JAMES D. BLAKELY, son-in-law of John A. Turnell, of New Orleans.

COLLINS.—On the 6th instant, T. K. COLLINS, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1915 Green street, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SNYDER.—On Tuesday, April 5, SAMUEL SNYDER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 5073 Germantown avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock.

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FIFTH EDITION

RIOTINGS IN FRANCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, April 8.—It is said that Bombay cotton, sent by way of the Suez Canal, has been returned to India from Huddersfield as yarn in 45 days. The time usually required by the Cape of Good Hope is 90 days.

Labor Riots in France.

PARIS, April 8.—A serious riot has broken out among the operatives of the iron smelting furnaces and forges at Fourchambault, near the city of Nevers. The troops there have been consigned to barracks.

FROM THE WEST.

Daring Robbery.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—To-day at noon two men entered the Savings and Loan Association Bank, and while one engaged the cashier in conversation the other quietly went to the vault and took therefrom $20,000 in cash. Both escaped and are yet at large.

The steamer R. N. Rice arrived from Detroit this morning, being the pioneer boat of the season. There is considerable ice off this port, but it is rotten.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale $2,000,000

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GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—Interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,226,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

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The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoutre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S.

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ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15(tu&f) DIX N'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

Innumerable as have been the theories broached from time to time in regard to the at once renowned and obscure mortal known popularly as the Man in the Iron Mask, they have always contradicted each other and themselves so frequently and so flatly, that the appearance of a work calculated to set the question finally at rest may be fairly viewed as a subject for congratulation. M. Marius Topin, the author of the volume in question, after fully investigating the claims of the various persons, in turn suspected of being the mysterious prisoner, and disposing of those claims, proceeds to set forth his own theory, supported, for the most part, by minute and irrefragable evidence, or, failing such direct evidence, by arguments and inferences of singular cogency.

Following the example of Plutarch in his "Life of Demetrius Poliorcetes," M. Topin begins his hero's life by referring to his death. We shall tread in his footsteps, and relate the circumstances as derived by M. Topin from Dujonca's contemporary manuscript account of the prisoners in the Bastile. On the afternoon of the 18th of September, 1678, the Sieur de St. Mars, who had lately been promoted from the governorship of the Islands of Ste. Marguerite, off the coast of Provence, to that of the Bastile, arrived at his new post, attended by an armed escort. He had travelled in a litter, in which, and by his side, sat a prisoner, whose face was hidden by a black velvet mask. During the whole of their long journey St. Mars had not for a moment lost sight of his charge; it was remarked that at meals the prisoner was made to sit with his back to the light, that he was forbidden even then to doff his mask, and that at night St. Mars slept by his side with loaded pistols within easy reach. Monsieur Topin adds, that at Palteau, a chateau belonging to St. Mars, where the party halted, a tradition of the mysterious prisoner's passage has been handed down from father to son, and still exists among the peasantry.

Five years afterwards, at nightfall on Tuesday, the 20th of November, 1703, a small knot of men hurried across the drawbridge of the Bastile to the cemetery of St. Paul's Church. The prisoner from Provence had fallen ill on the preceding Sunday. On the Monday the almoner of the Bastile had been called in, and had barely had time to shrive the dying man. In the register of the church the corpse was inscribed under the name of *Marchialy*. At the Bastile he had been known as "the prisoner from Provence." Absolute secrecy was maintained on the subject in the Bastile; its officers, however, had learnt the particulars from Dujonca, and, in course of time, repeated them to their successors; thus it happened that the inmates of the prison still knew of this mystery of mysteries, when, in the first half of the eighteenth century, a number of men of letters were confined there in succession. They, too, learnt the appalling tale, and lost no time in publishing it to the world; conjecture was of course rife, and numberless versions of the story succeeded each other. One difficulty, however, lay at the root of them all—for it was admitted by all hands that the captive, so jealously watched and hidden, must needs have been a man of importance; yet no known person of weight sufficient to warrant such precautions had, within memory of man, disappeared from the stage of public affairs in Europe.

The story, as told by M. Topin, opens about the year 1676. The prestige of Louis XIV was as yet unimpaired by the reverses which clouded the close of his career. At no time, in fact, had he cherished more ambitious schemes, and at none did they seem more likely to succeed. Yielding to the fatal attraction which has so often induced French rulers to interfere in the affairs of Italy, he was casting about for the best and surest means of obtaining a solid and permanent footing in that country. The state of Italy, divided into petty States, with a people sunk in sloth and corruption, Governments timid and venal, and princes weak and dissolute, invited the interference of powerful and scheming neighbors.

Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, had lately died, leaving as his successor that very Duke of Savoy who was destined to exercise on the affairs of Europe an influence so vast, so disproportionate to the size of his realm, and so baneful to the interests of Louis. As yet, however, this Duke was a mere child, left under the guardianship of his mother, and the Government of Piedmont held a far inferior position; for the Duchess, by nature weak and vacillating, was rendered all the more so, perhaps, from her position as the ruler of a small State at the very threshold of a mighty neighbor, and as an inexperienced woman environed by astute, unscrupulous, and often hostile statesmen. Louis was already master of the fortress of Pignerol, and it was argued that if he were able to secure the possession of that of Casale, Piedmont, lying as it does between these two strongholds, would be wholly at his mercy; thus he would acquire at once a means and a motive for interference in Italy, leading not improbably to French predominance in that country, if not in the end to downright conquest. Casale was the capital of the Marquesate of Montferrat, a dependency of the Duchy of Mantua. That Duchy was governed by Charles IV of the House of Gonzaga, a frivolous and needy Prince, who passed most of his time in the gambling-houses of Venice, was always in difficulties, and likely to be at the beck of the highest bidder. The rivals of France in Italy were, as usual in those days, the Spaniards and Imperialists, and the utmost circumspection was requisite to baffle their vigilance if the scheme of acquiring Casale were seriously entertained. In the Abbe d'Estrades, his Ambassador at Venice, the King of France possessed a fitting tool for the work in hand, for that functionary was of a restless and ambitious turn, and bent on pushing his own fortunes in furthering those of his master, by some bold and successful stroke. The purchase of Casale seemed to d'Estrades perfectly feasible, and he was not long in settling on the person most likely to meet his overtures on the subject in a friendly spirit.

Count Matthioly, the man whom d'Estrades selected for the purpose, had been Secretary of State to the Duke of Mantua's predecessor, had wormed himself into the confidence of his present master, and was straining every nerve to regain the office which he had once held. Like d'Estrades himself, therefore, he was bent on rendering his master some signal service, such as would be likely to entail the attainment of his own wishes; and he well knew that he could do the Duke no greater favor than by supplying him with money, and thus pandering to his pleasures and his vices. No two men, therefore, seemed better qualified under the circumstances to bring the question to the issue desired by the French Government than the negotiators whom we have described.

Before, however, directly attacking Matthioly on the subject, the wary Frenchman sent one Giuliani, a contributor to a newspaper, who, owing to his occupation, could well move about the country without exciting suspicion, to watch and to sound him at Verona. Giuliani was not long in ascertaining Matthioly's aversion to the Spaniards, from whom he had never been able to obtain more than empty promises, and the two soon came to an understanding; the Duke of Mantua was as easily persuaded, and a meeting was accordingly agreed upon between him and d'Estrades. It was arranged that this meeting should take place at Venice during the carnival, when every one, including even the Doge, the Senators, and the Papal Nuncio, went abroad masked, and there seemed, therefore, no possibility of suspicion attaching to the plotters. Thus, strangely enough, this long and eventful negotiation began as it ended, in a masquerade; but little could the unhappy Matthioly have divined in what sort of masquing it would terminate!

The Duke of Mantua and d'Estrades met on the 13th March, 1678, as if by chance, in the open street at midnight after a ball, and there, in disguise, safely discussed the preliminaries. In the following month of October, Matthioly and Giuliani, after successfully eluding the vigilance of foreign spies, and pretending a journey to Switzerland, started for Paris, where they signed a treaty, the conditions of which were the following:—1st. That the Duke of Mantua should admit French troops into Casale. 2d. That he should be appointed Commander-in-Chief of any army which Louis might send into Italy; and 3d. That when the provisions of the treaty were carried out, a sum of 100,000 crowns should be paid to him.

On the signature of the treaty, Matthioly was received in a private audience by Louis XIV. He was treated with the most flattering marks of distinction; in memory of his journey, the King offered him a valuable diamond, and a sum of 400 double louis, and further promised that, on the ratification of the treaty, a much larger sum should be paid to him, that his son should be appointed page at the French Court, and that his brother should receive a valuable living.

Never, as M. Topin observes, had any intrigue been more skilfully devised, nor had a fairer prospect of success. The powers with whose interests the scheme clashed were still in utter ignorance of its existence, the contracting parties fully agreed in every point, and the negotiators on both sides, to all appearance, equally interested in its fulfilment.

Notwithstanding this, it is an undoubted fact that two months after Matthioly's journey to Paris, all the governments interested in the failure of the project—namely, those of Turin, Madrid, Vienna, and Venice—were fully informed of every particular; and they were so owing to the fact that they had at various times received detailed statements on the subject from the principal agent in the intrigue, Count Matthioly himself.

His motive for this conduct it is, indeed, hard to guess. M. Topin supposes that, although willing in the first instance to sell his country to France, Matthioly may perhaps afterwards have had qualms of conscience, and, moved by a tardy patriotism, may have wished to undo his own work by betraying the plot while it was yet time. This conjecture, we own, seems to rest on no solid foundation. In the first place, patriotism was not in vogue among the Italian statesmen of those days. Secondly, the state of affairs in the Peninsula was such, that in withdrawing his country from the clutches of one spoiler he must have known that he was merely placing her at the mercy of another; for Italy's chains were then so firmly riveted that a change in her condition implied no more than a change of jailers, and thus she would pass from the tyranny and cupidity of one foreigner to those of another,

"Per servir sempre, o vincitrice o vinta."

Less improbable does it seem that the urgent wants of the rapacious and needy gamester whom he served obliged Matthioly to sell his secret to any one likely to pay for it, and in some such reason as this we must find the key to his strange, reckless, and suicidal conduct. To what extent he was his master's *ame damnee*, may easily be gathered from the foregoing; that he did not fully trust his master we may perceive from the fact that he withheld from him the original documents touching the negotiations and kept them concealed; that in the end he was sacrificed to his master's exigencies as well as to Louis' resentment, we can not well doubt, even if we do not attach importance to the facts that Charles and Louis were afterwards fully reconciled, and that the sudden illness and death of Matthioly in the Bastile coincided somewhat ominously with the Duke of Mantua's visit to Paris. Distrust of each other, moreover, was an element which, among negotiators constituted as they must have been, was likely to enter largely into the incentives which determined their conduct; for it must be recollected that Louis, who, as regards common honor and honesty, appears of all parties to the least disadvantage on the occasion, had himself not scrupled to break almost every international engagement into which he had entered; that his character, therefore, for good faith can hardly have stood high from the manner in which he had observed the stipulations of the treaties of the Pyrenees and of Aix.

The Duchess of Savoy was the first person whom Matthioly informed of his dealings with France. On the 31st of December—that is, just twenty-three days after the signature of the treaty—she received from Matthioly all the original documents connected with the negotiation, of which ihe kept copies. Fully alive to the fact that of all Italian governments her own had most to fear from Louis' resentment, and concluding that the other governments interested had been equally apprifed, she hastened to inform him of what was passing. He was thunderstruck on receiving these tidings, which reached him in February, 1679, for all the arrangements made for the seizure of Casale were in full progress. Baron d'Asfeld had started for Venice, empowered to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. Troops had been secretly assembled at Briancon, ready to march at a moment's notice. Catinat himself, who at that time only held the rank of brigadier, but was already known as a distinguished officer, was hurried off under escort in the disguise of a prisoner to Pignerol, where he sojourned under a false name; everything, in short, was ready, when the signal for action was unexpectedly delayed, owing to the unaccountable treachery of Matthioly.

Meanwhile that arch-deceiver perceiving the fruitlessness, as far as he was himself concerned, of his overtures to the Duchess of Savoy, had lost no time in informing the Governments of Vienna, Venice, and Madrid of the whole matter, and had thus rendered success on the part of France an impossibility. The king, on the other hand, ignorant as he was of these further disclosures, did not as yet lose all hope of carrying his point; thinking Matthioly's conduct might be only a beginning of treachery as it were, he did not even apprise D'Estrades of the state of the case, and trusted that all might yet be well.

D'Estrades, who had been moved from the legation at Venice to that of Turin, continued, in the meantime, to meet with evasive and unsatisfactory replies to his overtures from the Mantuan Government; the negotiations were delayed by them on the flimsiest pretexts. Perplexing intelligence of the least reassuring nature continued to reach d'Estrades from various parts of Italy, till an event of no little significance occurred which confirmed his worst suspicions. Baron d'Asfeld, on his way to Increa to exchange ratifications with Matthioly, had been arrested by the Spanish Governor of the Milanese, and was kept a close prisoner. Louis, however, did not as yet wholly lose heart, and Catinat received orders to take the place of d'Asfeld. Still travelling under a feigned name, he and St. Mars, the Governor of Pignerol, likewise in disguise, made their way to the appointed rendezvous, where Matthioly was to have met them, without, however, finding him there. After various misadventures, during which they narrowly escaped capture, they were glad to make good their retreat to Pignerol, without, of course, bringing back with them the deed of cession, the obtaining of which had been the object of their errand.

From that moment all doubt of Matthioly's treachery vanished from d'Estrades' mind, and he was the first to propose a plan for capturing the traitor. Matthioly still attempted to amuse d'Estrades with sham negotiations, but the latter had by this time fully ascertained that the arrest of d'Asfeld was due to Matthioly, and that Matthioly still withheld the original documents from the Duke of Mantua. D'Estrades, however, did not cease to negotiate with Malthioly, using, however, the utmost care not to let him know how fully informed he was of his perfidy. He accordingly sent Giuliani to him, saying that if the Duke of Mantua were still of the same mind as regards Casale, the King of France would be quite willing to continue the negotiation for the surrender of the fortress. Matthioly complained that he had spent all the money at his command in bribes at the Court of Mantua, with a view to bringing about the result desired by the King of France. D'Estrades thereupon promised that he should be paid certain sums by Catinat, who had been entrusted with them by the King, his master. So greedy for money was Matthioly that he eagerly pressed d'Estrades to lose no time in bringing about a meeting with Catinat, and Tuesday, the 2d of May, was the day appointed.

So wholly lulled were his suspicions, so dead was he to all sense of his danger, that he seemed stricken with a mental blindness fully as strange as his former shrewdness, and hurried heedlessly on to a doom which will make him a by-word for all that is abjectly and irrecoverably wretched in this life. The Abbe d'Estrades tells, with no little complacency, how completely he duped and ensnared his victim, how he called for him at six in the morning on the appointed day, and carried him in his own carriage towards the place of meeting; how the rains had so swollen the River Guisiola that it had broken part of the bridge they went to cross; how Matthioly helped with his own hands to repair the damage, and worked zealously on till the bridge was passable on foot; and how they then left the carriage and hurried forward through muddy lanes to the place of assignation. There they found Catinat awaiting them; he managed matters so well that no one appeared on the spot but himself; he showed them into a neighboring house where they could confer unobserved; here d'Estrades gradually led Matthioly on to confess what he had heard him say some days before, namely, that he had in his possession all the original documents connected with the negotiations. Matthioly added that the Duke of Mantua had often attempted, but in vain, to obtain them, that he only possessed copies, and that the originals were in the care of his (Matthioly's) wife in a nunnery at Bologna. At this stage of the conference d'Estrades judged it best to retire, and as soon as he had left, Matthioly's arrest was effected without the least difficulty.

Among the papers found on the captive those emanating from the Court of Versailles were not included; but on being threatened with torture and death the unhappy man confessed that they were in Padua, stowed away in a place known to his father alone. He was then made to write a letter by dictation to his father, in no way alluding to his present state, but begging him to make the papers over to Giuliani, the bearer of the letter. The elder Matthioly, wholly ignorant of the fact that Giuliani was in French pay, unsuspectingly handed to him the precious documents, which d'Estrades lost no time in forwarding to Versailles.

On learning Matthioly's arrest, Louis seems to have behaved with characteristic presence of mind: instantly abandoning all thought of acquiring Casale, he recalled the troops collected at Briancon, peremptorily demanded and easily obtained the release of d'Asfeld by the Spanish Government, and caused a report to be spread that Matthioly was dead.

"Il faudra," wrote Louis to d'Estrades, "il faudra que personne ne sache ce que cet homme est devenu." The order was strictly obeyed. The unhappy man's family dispersed in silence and sorrow. In their pedigree the date of Matthioly's death is left blank. His wife, the widow of a man who was destined to survive her, retired broken-hearted to the very convent whither seventeen years before Matthioly had come to wed her; his father dragged on a wretched existence for some years longer at Padua, not knowing whether to bewail the death of a beloved son, or still to believe his existence. Harrowing as this state of doubt must have been to them, none of his kindred dared to set on foot inquiries which were almost certain to be fruitless and might possibly have been dangerous. M. Topin traces Matthioly to Pignerol, to the Islands of Ste. Marguerite, and finally, as we have seen, to the Bastile.

In the despatches addressed by the French Government to Matthioly's gaolers, he is after a time no longer mentioned by name, and is known by the pseudonym of "Le Sieur de Lestang;" and M. Topin shows that the name of *Marchialy*, under which his funeral was entered in the register of St. Paul's Church, was a mere corruption of the name Matthioly very likely to occur in a foreign country, and at a time when proper names were spelled with a carelessness unknown in these days.

Thus was Louis XIV revenged on the first man who had ever thwarted him in one of his great designs. His success, indeed, in punishing the culprit was in its way as complete as had been the failure to compass the object of his intrigues. This very success, however, has left a blot upon his fame as indelible as any which attaches to that of the other actors in this detestable episode, from which Catinat's name alone emerges unsullied. We feel, in fact, that in dealing with this whole matter we have been dwelling, as it were, in a tainted atmosphere; for the hand of time which lifts so many veils has seldom revealed a scene of fraud, chicane, and relentless tyranny at once so nauseous and so appalling. Let us hope that such depravity among the foremost of mankind is henceforth an impossibility; let us hope that the present generation have a better right than the Pharisee of the Gospel to rejoice that they are not like unto these men.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thureday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	823,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $166,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	20,000
	$2,783,581

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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·63.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
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3 5

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 165

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
3 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

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JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
3 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 26 Second floor, and late of No. 26 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
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COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 ms

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Brid ging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of

THE GALLOWS.

The Death Penalty in New York—The Murderer Reynolds—Hanging Not Played Out—A Short History of the Crime and of the Trial.

To-day the execution of one of the most desperate of characters, and most notorious of ruffians, takes place in the city of New York. Jack Reynolds, otherwise known as Sylvester Breen, the murderer of William Townsend, pays the penalty of his crime by the sacrifice of his life upon the gallows. The circumstances of the crime were familiar to the public at the time of its perpetration, but they are now probably partially forgotten. We give below a synopsis of the case. It will be remembered that it was this man who remarked on being arrested that hanging was played out in New York; thereby implying that he had no fear of a severe punishment, such as has now overtaken him.

The particulars of the murder show it to have been a most heartless and cold-blooded act. The murdered man, Townsend, was the keeper of a grocery store at No. 192 Hudson street. The prisoner entered the store of his victim, and without any provocation whatever murdered him. At the time the citizens of the neighborhood were very much incensed against the perpetrator of the act, and many threats of summary vengeance were breathed against him. It was with great difficulty that some of these were prevented from being carried into execution.

Early on the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, Reynolds, in a half-intoxicated condition, entered the grocery of William Townsend, in the basement of a house on Hudson street and said he would remain there that night. Townsend said he would not, and after some words passed between them, ordered Reynolds to leave the place. He refused to go, and Mr. Townsend took him by the collar and forced him to the door. On reaching it, Reynolds struck Mr. Townsend in the breast, and then drew a long shoe-knife, which he had stolen from a neighboring shop only a few minutes previously. He made a thrust at Mr. Townsend, which the latter attempted to ward off, and received a cut on the left wrist that nearly severed it. This was followed by another blow, and this time the blade passed through the lower venticle of the heart. Mr. Townsend fell, and the blood flowed in a stream from the wound. The assault had been witnessed by a little daughter of Townsend, who ran out and gave the alarm. Two officers, who were in the neighborhood, hurried to the place, and took the assassin into custody, after a desperate struggle on his part, and took him to the station-house, followed by an excited crowd, who loudly threatened to seize the prisoner and hang him to the nearest lamp-post. The prisoner gave his age as twenty-two years, said he was a thief by occupation, and had no residence. In the meantime a police surgeon had been summoned, but Townsend died very soon after his arrival. The deceased was a native of Birmingham, England, aged fifty-five years. He came to New York twenty-two years ago, and had for a long time past done business at the above locality. He is represented, though poor, to have been a quiet, inoffensive man, and universally respected. He left a widow and six children.

Reynolds was arrested on the night previous to the murder by the police for being engaged in a fight, but as no complainant appeared against him at the Tombs on Saturday morning he was discharged. He is a perfect type of the burly ruffian, and carries himself with an air of bravado. He admits having served out terms of imprisonment in the Deer Island, Taunton (Mass.), and Moyamensing (Philadelphia) Prisons, though for what crimes he refuses to say. He is said to be physically well developed, though a little under the medium size of men. His head is the full average size, but his forehead is low, though round and full, resembling the forehead of a child.

The trial began on the 21st of February, before Judge Ingraham. The court-room was packed with spectators, many of whom were deeply prejudiced against the prisoner. The family of the murdered man, consisting of his wife, a woman of very respectable appearance, a babe at its mother's breast, and two little girls, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years, all dressed in black, formed a mournful little group by themselves inside of the bar.

The first witness called was Lydia Townsend, one of the little daughters of the murdered man. She answered every question promptly and distinctly. Her testimony was as follows:—I am a daughter of Mr. Townsend, the deceased; I am 13 years of age; on the evening of January 29 my father, my sister, and myself were sitting in our house; about 6 o'clock the prisoner entered the door, walked up to the stove and sat down; he said to my father, "You know me; I am your brother;" my father said, "You are not my brother; please go out;" the prisoner then turned towards the window and sat down again; father put his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, and told him again that he must go out; the prisoner then dragged father out to the doorstep; father told me to go up stairs into the street; when I came down he was lying on the bed dead. The girl then identified the prisoner as the man who had dragged her father to the door-step.

The other daughter Harriet, aged 11, then testified as follows:—I saw the prisoner drag my father out on the steps and stab him; some persons got the knife from the prisoner's hand; father came and sat down on a bench, and afterwards lay down on the bed; I ran up stairs into the street, and about three minutes after I came down he died.

The testimony of the officers who had arrested him, of the bystanders, and of the shoemaker from whom the knife had been stolen, was then heard. The shoemaker testified as follows:—About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 29th the prisoner came into my shop and asked me to give him a job; I asked him what kind of work he had been accustomed to; he said peg work; he said he had been in the country nine months; he went out, finally, bidding me good night; Mr. Arnold, one of my workmen, missed a shoe knife soon after the prisoner went out.

Thomas Arnold, the workman, was then called, and identified his lost knife.

The widow of Townsend had been absent from home during the occurrence. She had started for the baker's, was gone about ten minutes, and when she returned found her husband murdered. When she left home he was playing with the children.

The only witnesses examined for the defense were several medical men, who testified to the prisoner's insanity. This they failed to prove in a marked manner. The prisoner himself was then put upon the stand to be examined by the District Attorney, but he was perfectly non-committal.

The charge of the judge showed conclusively the weakness of the case for the prisoner. At a little after two o'clock on the second day of the trial the jury retired, and after the lapse of half an hour returned for directions from the court. One of the jurors asked whether there was any evidence, directly or indirectly, showing that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the deed. This inquiry was properly answered by the judge. The jury then again retired, and at five o'clock returned and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

On the following day the prisoner was sentenced. On passing sentence upon him the judge stated the case as follows:—"You are to be sentenced, Reynolds, for killing Townsend, a man with whom you had no difficulty, and for whose killing there was no excuse. Before doing it you went into another place, and there took a knife and concealed it, keeping it concealed until you found an opportunity of stabbing him, in his own house, among his own children, with none others present. What your motive for doing it was we do not know, but there is some suspicion that it was for the purpose of doing other wrong and improper acts. You have been tried by a jury of very intelligent men, who have given your case a very thorough examination, listened attentively to the testimony, and have agreed that you are guilty. With that verdict the Court does not at all differ. The murder was a cruel one on your part, entirely unprovoked, and there is nothing to excuse or justify it. You may have been excited by liquor, but that don't excuse you. If a man is allowed to indulge in drinking and then kill his fellow-men, he is not excused on account of drinking. The law does not excuse you; it holds you responsible; and I have no other duty left for me now but to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. It is not the sentence of the Court, but the sentence of the law, and the law makes your life forfeit to the country for taking the life of another. And now I advise you, before pronouncing that sentence, to lay aside any hope that you may have that this decision may be altered or extended.

"The character of your offense, as well as the great number of offenses of a similar kind that have been perpetrated continually in this city, calls for the execution of the law not only in your case but in others when they shall have been convicted, and instead of looking for hope here, I urge you to prepare yourself for the event that is before you. When the time comes which will be fixed for the execution of your sentence, you will be executed, and you will pass from this world into another. In the mean time, you have the opportunity afforded you to prepare for that event. It is not too late for you to make that preparation, and I advise you, therefore, to lay aside the hope of getting pardoned, and seek for that preparation which is necessary for you before the time comes which is fixed for your execution.

"The sentence of the Court is that you be carried hence to the prison from which you have been brought, there to be confined in close custody until the 8th day of April, and that on that day you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, between the hours of 8 and 2 in the afternoon, and may God have mercy on you."

On Saturday last a motion was made in court by Reynolds' counsel for a stay of proceedings. The motion was argued on both sides, and was denied by the court some two or three days ago. An appeal was then made to the Governor for the exercise of his functions in the granting of a respite, but he has taken no action in the matter. Since his trial Reynolds has been fully aware of his awful condition. A priest has been in constant attendance, and the condemned has passed his time in meditation and prayer. He has lost many of those indications of recklessness that characterized his conduct before his trial. His keepers have never considered him insane in any way, and they are very good judges of human nature.

It is a curious fact that on the precise day of the killing of poor Mr. Townsend, the brother of his murderer was killed by a constable, in his native town, in Ireland, while struggling to get away from his captor.

[The account of the execution will be found in our telegraphic columns on the outside.]

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E RIDGWAY.

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... 2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¼, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¼, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¼, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8, P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 2 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22:50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:35 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Express trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 824 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

The Twelfth Annual Statement of the West Jersey Railroad—The Receipts and Expenditures of the Year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad Company, held in Camden, at the company's office, on February 15th, the report of the Board of Directors for the year was presented, of which the following is an abstract, taken from the printed copy:—

Receipts for the year 1869, were as follows:—

Passenger account	$427,914 41
Freight account	180,[illegible]78
Mail account	14,098 17
Express account	18,108 48
Telegraph account	764 39
Rent account	195 00
Mail account	10,115 00
Disbursements on current account for the year:—	$852,184 23
Maintenance of way	$16,783 27
Motive power	97,462 23
Train expenses	66,054 46
Station and terminal expenses	79,976 75
General expenses	16,577 82
Leases	37,768 16
Excursion House	4,013 20
Interest on bonds	82,274 35
United States tax, including stamps	11,023,08
Total	$519,931 19
Current earnings for year 1869	$852,184 23
Current expenses (operating roads)	384,852 40
	$267,331 83
Leases	$27,768 16
Interest	82,274 35
Taxes	11,023 08
Sea Breeze House	4,013 20
	135,078 79
Balance applicable to dividend	$132,253 04

AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS PAID.

February 3, 1869	$60,445 00
August 16, 1869	60,445 00
Tax on dividend and surplus	7,157 88
	$128,047 88

Cost of operating road, 59 per cent. of earnings.

Net profits for year, 10 9-10 per cent. on capital stock.

Capital account for the year:—

West Jersey Railroad	$167,163 31
Cape May and Millville Railroad	55,029 63
Salem Railroad	163 00
Swedesboro Railroad	6,213 45
Total	229,169 39

Summary of cost of West Jersey Railroads, December 31, 1869, as per construction journal:—

West Jersey Railroad	$2,007,467 09
Salem Railroad	270 58
Cape May and Millville Railroad	56,014 80
Swedesboro Railroad	6,213 45
Total	$2,069,966 00

Passenger travel on the West Jersey Railroad for the year ending December 31, 1869:—Total number passengers carried, 545,571½; total receipts, $427,914 41; average per passenger, 78 38-100c.; number passengers carried one mile, 17,620,193; average per passenger per mile, 2 43-100c.; average number miles travelled per passenger, 32 27-100.

Total tonnage of freight for the year ending December 31, 1869:—Total tons carried, 106,608; total number tons carried one mile, 3,497,157; total receipts, $180,131 82; average receipts per ton, $1 68; average receipts per ton per mile, 5 15-100c.; average distance each ton was carried, 32 80-100 miles.

A BLUNDER—ARREST OF A SPECIAL OFFICER.—Special Officer Breneiser, whilst at Thirty-third and Green streets yesterday afternoon, noticed one John Leary in the act of robbing a countryman. The officer arrested Leary, whereupon the friends of the latter set upon him and beat him and rescued his prisoner. Breneiser followed up the crowd, and at Thirty-sixth and Market streets he made a second attempt to arrest Leary, and he was served in the same manner. At this time Constable Holladay, of the Twenty-fourth ward, came upon the scene, and instead of arresting Breneiser's assailants he captured the special officer and marched him to the Sixteenth District Station-house. Here the officer was identified by Lieutenant Leech and at once released. The Lieutenant accompanied Breneiser down Market street, and at Thirty-third street they came across Leary and secured his arrest. The countryman, it appears, had been robbed of eighty cents. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

ALMOST A BURGLARY.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Sergeant Whartman, Officer Loag, and Tipstaff Coulston, being in the neighborhood of Louraine and Green streets, were informed that parties of doubtful appearance had been observed skulking about the residence of Mrs. Benners, on the corner, the family being temporarily absent from the city, having notified the Sergeant of their intention to go away. They saw a man hiding in a dark recess, and attempted to circumvent him, but he was too quick for them, and ran off like a scared deer.

An investigation of the premises disclosed the fact that an attempt to force open the back door with a jimmy had been made, which would have been successful had not the burglar been interrupted in his work. The officers searched the interior of the house and found everything intact. At that hour not a public lamp in the neighborhood was lighted, which fact prevented the recognition of the man who ran away.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the hair-dressing establishment, Ninth and Arch streets. The thief or thieves forced open a back window-shutter, and in effecting an entrance several panes of glass in the sash were broken. The noise aroused a man who slept on the premises, and on making an examination he found the window open and a "jimmy" lying on the window-sill. The thief or thieves had disappeared.

HAM.—Pat. Mullin, bearing in mind the near approach of Easter, and being fond of ham and eggs, yesterday went foraging, in order to be prepared for the festival in advance. Entering the grocery of Charles McCully, N. W. corner of Sixth and Pine streets, he selected a fine sugar-cured ham and marched off with it. Before proceeding far an officer collared him and marched him down to Moyamensing.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Mary Jones, colored, who has of late been residing in the capacity of a servant with a family named Anderson, on Haines street, Germantown, was yesterday detected in the theft of about $25 worth of wearing apparel. She was taken before Alderman Good, who held her in $500 bail to answer at court.

STONE FIGHTING.—For some time past the residents in the neighborhood of Cumberland and Sergeant streets have been annoyed by a party of boys who almost daily indulge in stone-fights. Yesterday they notified the police, and a watch being set, three of the lads were arrested and taken before Alderman Sinex, who committed them to prison.

CARRYING A CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPON.—A man named Henry Lesley was arrested at Twelfth and Sansom streets yesterday, upon the charge of drunkenness. On being searched at the station house, a black-jack was found in the possession of the prisoner. Leslie was committed to answer.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Henry Smith, aged 9 years, tumbled into the Delaware yesterday at Poplar street wharf. Henry Lownsbury, a master wharf builder, happening near by, immediately plunged into the dock and succeeded, after much labor, in rescuing him.

INFANT.—A dead infant wrapped in a piece of paper was found this morning at Nineteenth and Pearl streets. The Coroner was notified.

MILITARY REUNIONS.

The Army of the Potomac.

The second annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held in the Academy of Music at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The proceedings will be of a very interesting character throughout. They will be opened by Philip H. Sheridan, Major-General United States Army, who is the president of the society. An oration will be delivered by Major-General John H. Martindale, of Rochester, New York, and a poem by George H. Boker, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The best arrangements have been made for the comfort of the audience. The doors will be opened shortly after 12 o'clock. The Parquette Circle and Balcony will be reserved for ladies. Admission can be obtained (gratis) at the headquarters of the Loyal Legion, [illegible] Order of the No. 1103 Walnut street; the Union League House; Bailey & Co.'s, Twelfth and Chestnut streets; James E. Caldwell & Co.'s, No. 902 Chesnut street; Lee & Walker's, No. 722 Chesnut street; and Covert's news stand, Continental Hotel. General R. P. Potter, General E. M. Gregory, and Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell are the Committee of Arrangements.

The committee have, by the appointment of other committees, made arrangements for the proper reception of distinguished persons and other guests, many of whom are expected to be presented. The music on the occasion will be furnished by the celebrated band from Governor's Island, and Rev. W. R. Grier, of Allentown, Pa., has been chosen as Chaplain. Sub-committees were appointed with reference to arranging all proper minutiæ connected with the occasion, who have given great attention to their duties, and now have all their arrangements nearly completed.

The annual banquet of the society will be held on the evening of the same day, at 8 o'clock, in the Continental Hotel.

The Sixth Army Corps Legion.

This afternoon at 1 o'clock a large number of the 6th Army Corps Legion met in the foyer of Horticultural Hall. The following is the list of the present officers of the Legion:—

Major-General William B. Franklin, President.
Major-General H. G. Wright, Vice-President.
Executive Committee—General T. H. Neill; Col. John W. Latta, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker.
Treasurer—Colonel Samuel Trosdell, of the 65th New York.
Secretary—General Joseph Jackson, N. Y.

The following gentlemen were among those present:—

Generals Vickers, Clark, and A. E. King.
Colonels Landon, Orr, Rhodes, Nevens, Eccleston, and Captains Harry C. Ellis, J. B. Fassit.
General Franklin, of New York, presided, and on opening the meeting spoke as follows:—

You are aware, gentlemen of the 6th Corps, that on December 15, 1869, a meeting was held in New York which adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers for that part of the year which expires to-day.

I thank you for the great honor conferred upon me by my selection as the first President of the organization. I consider it the greatest honor which it has been my lot to receive. Although this meeting contains a goodly number of officers of the old corps which was so dear to us all, the mournful procession which is now moving in Troy has taken off many who would otherwise have been here. However much we regret the necessity for their absence, it is entirely proper that every soldier who could go should be present in Troy to-day. General George H. Thomas, by his high character, his wisdom, his geniality, by his military record, which was unsurpassed (I had nearly said unequalled) by that of any living general, would have been one whom this country would have delighted to honor. Cut off as he has been in his prime, I believe that his loss is severer to this country than that of any American who has died in the last generation.

Colonel Green was appointed temporary Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Colonel Latta presented the report for the year. It stated that the corps had during the year appeared three times in public, once at the organization of the Society of the Grand Army of the Potomac, once at New York, and once at Norristown, at the consecration of the monument erected to the memory of the braves from Montgomery county who had fallen in the war.

On this occasion the largest number of the society's members that had ever turned out were present. The display attracted great attention. A recurrence of these occasions is desirable, on account of the spirit of friendship which they foster among the members. The attraction of a banquet is said to be the best for the purpose of bringing the members together. The financial condition of the legion is satisfactory. It has at least been self-supporting, but the expenses have been light. In case of the sickness and need of any one of the members, he would be helped as far as the funds would allow, and special efforts would be made to raise more. No such necessity has yet occurred.

A resolution of thanks was passed by the society to the managers of Horticultural Hall, for the free use of that building on this occasion.

The society will to-morrow attend in a body the meeting of the Grand Army of the Potomac, of which organization it is a component part.

A Proposed Cavalry League.

An executive committee of the Grand Army of the Potomac, appointed by General Sherman, met this afternoon at the Continental Hotel, for the purpose of organizing an association of the cavalry corps of that army. The meeting took place at too late an hour to obtain a report. The following gentlemen constitute the committee:—

Alfred Pleasonton, Major-General U. S. V.; George A. Custer, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.; Henry E. Davies, Jr., Major-General U. S. V.; William B. Tibbitts, Brevet Major-General U. S. V.; C. L. Fitzhugh, U. S. V.; and George A. Forsyth, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Secretary.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, April 7, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	387 19
From Port Carbon	2,354 07
From Pottsville	789 14
From Schuylkill Haven	14,515 19
From Pine Grove	1,543 15
From Port Clinton	5,495 07
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,468 03
From Allentown and Alburtis	104 03
Anthracite Coal for week	27,659 07
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,488 13
Total for week paying freight	37,148 00
Coal for Company's use	1,207 16
Total all kinds for week	38,355 16
Previously this year	913,856 19
Total	952,242 15
To Thursday, April 8, 1869	968,854 03

FOUND OPEN.—The premises No. 1703 Pine street were found open by the police last night.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham.

The Rev. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, D. D., father of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New York, who figured so prominently in the Richardson-McFarland affair, and of Miss Ella Frothingham, the translator and author, died at his residence in Boston on Monday morning. He was born in Boston in July, 1793, graduated at Harvard University a classmate of Edward Everett, and was ordained pastor of the First Church in 1815. He resigned this charge in 1850, after thirty-five years of faithful services, on account of ill health. Since that time his life has been devoted to the culture of a scholarly taste and to literary pursuits. During several years past he has been a sufferer in the seclusion of a sick chamber, but his interest in his work and studies continued unabated, and he was seldom idle except when entirely prostrated. Dr. Frothingham has published several volumes of prose and poetry, beside contributing frequently to *The Christian Examiner* and *The North American Review*.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The dulness in the Wall street markets continues. When the speculative fever is so allayed that stocks and gold are utterly quiet the public mind is given to more legitimate pursuits. Dulness in Wall street is a healthy sign of the commercial world. If Congress would only adjourn instanter the financial situation is just exactly prepared to give the utmost buoyancy to business and trade of all kinds. Money is in plentiful supply and evenly distributed at all the great business centres. Chicago and New Orleans are shipping it to New York for lack of employment West and South. New York has more than enough to accommodate the stock gamblers, who get all they wish at six to seven per cent. Her merchants are readily accommodated at bank at seven per cent., and on the street at seven to eight per cent. Indeed, the note brokers report a good demand for prime acceptances at the figures last quoted. Time loans are more easily negotiated than they could be a few weeks since, and the impression exists that the spring stringency in the money market is to be remitted this year.

"Gold was strong but inactive, the extreme quotations being 111¾ and 112¾. The latter price was made in the forenoon upon the steadiness of exchange and the reiteration of the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would not anticipate the payment of the May interest. In the extreme dullness the price subsequently fell off to 117¾. Late in the day it was stated from Washington that Congress would sacrifice the Funding bill rather than repeal the Public Credit bill, upon which gold became strong again.

"The Government market was lower [illegible] of the day's business under a failing [illegible] the close treatment demand and through re[illegible] off in the in- who had bought previous to [illegible]vations by those The speculative interest se[illegible] the recent advance. light returns, and is just [illegible]ms to be content with purchasing until the [illegible] now indifferent about re- currency sixes wo[illegible] market goes off again. The per cent. lower [illegible] heavy, and a quarter to a half [illegible]

"The [illegible] of the Government to purchase bonds elicited [illegible] proposals of nearly three millions, which [illegible] amount occasioned the heavier market for [illegible]overnments above noted. This purchase is the first in the Treasury programme for April, as yesterday's disposal of gold was the first sale of Government treasure under the same regulation."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New	100¾	100 sh Leh Na	.860. 34¾
$1000 C & Am 6s,83.		100 sh Reading R	.49-31
3dys	88	100 do	.b30.49-31
$2000 N Pa 7s	90	100 do	.b45. 49¾
100 sh Penna R	58¾	100 do	.810.49-31
500 do	.b5. 58¾	200 do	.b60.49-44
1 do	58¾	200 do	.860.49 3-16
200 do	.860wn. 57¾	100 do	.b.s5wn&1. 49¾
100 do	58¾	300 do	.b.s.s10wn.49-31
50 sh Big Mount	6¼	200 sh Phil & E R	28¾
10 sh Leh Val.d b.	55	200 do	.b60. 28¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 C & A R bds		100 sh Leh Val.c&p.	55
s5	78	21 do	.d bill. 55
$1000 Harrisbg R bs.		16 sh Cam & A R.	119¾
2days	90	4 sh 5th & 6th St.	
$2000 City 6s, N	.b3. 102¾	s5wn	48
$200 00 Am Gold	.s.112¾	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	34¾

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
8 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WATCHES.

REMOVAL.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

Have Removed their Salesroom from No. 13 South SIXTH Street to

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

AGRICULTURAL.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA FAMILY PEAS, as pure and reliable as ever. For sale by D. LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 South SIXTH Street.

NOTE.—Nearly fifty years ago (1820-21) our predecessors in business, the late D. & C. Landreth, introduced and named the above Pea, and this to day it remains unequalled in earliness, productiveness, and general good qualities combined. There have sprung up, as might have been expected, numerous spurious and degenerate varieties, termed "Extra Early;" therefore, all persons who have occasion to purchase have need to be on their guard. 1*

FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS in want of pure and reliable seeds can be supplied at HACKER, WETHERILL & CO'S, Seed Store, No. 805 MARKET Street. Catalogues furnished on application.

250 BUSHELS ONION SETS FOR sale cheap at HACKER, WETHERILL & CO'S, No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY ROSE, EARLY MOHAWK, Gebec, and Peach Blow Potatoes, Norway Oats, Colossal Asparagus, Mixed Lawn Grass, etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., 4 8 ftuthf4t No. 805 MARKET Street.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, AND PEACH, Dwarf and Standard, in bearing order; Shade Trees (large), Evergreens for Lawns, Hedges, etc. Address, J. PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J. 4 6 2t*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Butler-Woolley Case.

Funeral of General Thomas.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Thomas Obsequies.

TROY, N. Y., April 8.—The city is thronged with military men and strangers to participate in the obsequies of the late Gen. Thomas, or to witness them. Upon the coffin is placed a portrait of the deceased, with his sword and an American flag draped about it. Captain Willard, of General Thomas staff, is in charge of the remains, and has been all the way from San Francisco, and was accompanied from Omaha by General Sheridan and others. At Schenectady a delegation of fifty citizens of Troy met the body. Generals Sherman, Schofield, McDowell, Hazen, Granger, Forsyth, Barnett and other distinguished men are also here. Such of them as are not guests at private houses enjoy at the hotels the hospitalities of the city.

The city was thronged last evening, and the numbers at the funeral to-day will be very great. Many of the public buildings are draped in mourning and all the flags are displayed at half mast. General Grant and several members of his Cabinet arrived this morning. The President is the guest of the Hon. John M. Francis.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Second Edition.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At the time Richardson was pistolled by McFarland he (McFarland) was not responsible for his actions either in the eyes of God or by the laws of man. It was necessary to look into the antecedents of the prisoner in order fully to understand the case and arrive at satisfactory conclusions. In this inquiry it would be proper not alone to regard the history of McFarland, of his ancestors and family, and the circumstances immediately preceding the homicide. The counsel then alluded to the cases of Cole and Huntingdon, and contended that men apparently sane, in a moment of extreme excitement are liable to yield to an uncontrollable impulse for which they were not responsible.

He was eminently a domestic man; a man of a warm heart and ardent impulses, and his wife was his idol, and if that idol were shattered his life was wrecked and his reason shattered. In the summer of 1866 this woman became acquainted with free lovers and Fourierites, with whom every Jack had somebody else's Jill. She went to their parties and reunions while he remained at home and cared for his children. About this time a woman appeared on the scene, Mrs. Calhoun, a conspirator, pander, and procuress, who commenced the work of rendering Mrs. McFarland dissatisfied with her husband, and in the train of that feeling came misery and ruin. In 1833 Albert D. Richardson was born, an evil hour for this man. He was correspondent during the war, was taken prisoner, and subsequently published several interesting works. He was a man well calculated to charm the woman with whom he about this time became acquainted. Then commenced the plot to alienate Mrs. McFarland from her husband.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton higher with a moderate demand; sales of 1300 bales middling upland at 29½c.; and middling Orleans at 24c. State and Western Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; State, $4·35@5·25; Ohio, $4·75@6; Western, $4·30@6; Southern dull at $5·50@9·75. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1·10@1·11; winter and red Western, $1·22@1·25½. Corn scarce and a shade firmer; new mixed Western, $1·08@1·09; old, $1·03@1·10. Oats quiet but firm; State, 64@67c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet; steam, in tierces, 15½@16c. Whisky quiet at $1·06.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Currency Balance

in the Treasury to-day is ten millions; coin, $108,000,000, thirty-seven millions of which represent gold certificates outstanding.

Unwilling Witnesses.

At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee to-day General Butler brought up the case of several witnesses who had been before his inquisitorial sub-committee, and who refused to answer certain questions put to them. General Butler stated the questions and the nature of evidence sought to be obtained, whereupon the committee agreed to compel the witnesses to answer or else bring them before the bar of the House. The committee also agreed to reimburse Butler for expenses incurred by him in the suit brought by G. W. Wooley of impeachment fame.

General Fremont.

ex-Congressman Hunter, of Indiana, and others interested, were here before the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day, and made arguments in behalf of Transcontinental Railroad. This project is meeting with violent opposition from members of the House interested in the Northern and Union Pacific Railroad.

Judge Bingham,

of Ohio, who has been absent for some time at his home on account of illness, returned to-day.

Reorganizing the Navy.

The Naval Affairs Committee have recently completed the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the navy, and expect to report it next week.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Petitions were presented and referred for an appropriation of $50,000 to Wilberforce University, Ohio; for the improvement of various harbors and rivers, and the establishment of mail routes.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to transfer the Cherokee and Creek Indian countries in Indian Territory to the Western District of Arkansas.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill relating to a survey for a military railroad on the west bank of the Potomac from Georgetown, D. C., to Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill to authorize the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company, or its assignees, to change the established line of said road in Nebraska.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House appropriation bill supplying deficiencies in the salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

The calendar was taken up, and the concurrent resolution for a joint Committee on Indian Affairs was discussed, mainly upon the propriety of committing to a joint committee a subject which involved the treaty-making power.

Mr. Harlan favored the proposition as a means of adjusting the difference of opinion between the two houses. Last year the House refused, after a certain date, to carry into effect Indian treaties by withholding appropriations, and the Senate had been weak enough to yield the point to the House.

Mr. Drake believed that the resolution covered a vast scheme of rascality, though he did not mean that any member of either house who advocated it was aware of the fact, nor could he himself put his finger upon the proof for his assertion, but such was his conviction.

Mr. Stewart said the proofs of the rascality, which was known to exist, might be more readily forthcoming than was generally supposed. It was because corrupt practices did exist, and that careful investigation upon Indian affairs was more than ever imperatively demanded, that he favored the proposition for a joint committee.

Mr. Sumner inquired of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) whether his remarks were intended to throw any reflection upon the gentleman who had introduced the resolution in the House?

Mr. Drake replied, with emphasis, that nothing but the respect due to the Senate kept back such an answer to the question as the Senator from Massachusetts would not wish to hear. He had expressly disclaimed any imputation upon any advocate of the resolution, and how dared the Senator put that question to him after his express disclaimer?

Mr. Sumner replied that he was glad to have the explanation. He would favor any measure calculated to discharge the duty of the Government to the Indians, the wards of the nation.

Mr. Davis said the Constitution confided the treaty-making power to the President and the Senate, but the House had for several years sought to encroach upon and usurp a portion of that power. He thought these encroachments and usurpations should be firmly met and voted down. A two-thirds vote of the Senate was required to confirm an Indian treaty, but it was hoped by this joint committee to overthrow that principle by making the passage of the measure dependent upon the committee's report, thus establishing an innovation upon the Constitution.

At this point the morning hour expired, and Mr. Frye moved an adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of General Thomas, whose funeral took place this day at Troy. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall be composed of 325 members, and of such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain from the preliminary census report of 1870 the basis of representation and the apportionment of each State. Referred.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report by what authority the sum of $1872 had been paid to the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* for advertising certain statements in relation to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The House then, as the business of the morning on Friday, proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character.

Various private bills were reported from the Post Office Committee and Committee on Indian Affairs, and passed.

Among those from the latter committee was one to reserve from moneys due to the Kiowa Indians $10,000 for the benefit of two white captives recovered from them after the massacre of their parents and relatives, and who are to be known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Henry W. Barry, a member elect from the Third Congressional district of Mississippi, as being regular.

Mr. Barry then came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. Cake moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Dawes hoped that the motion would not be agreed to, and he called for the yeas and nays, wishing the country to know what members were in favor of going on with the public business. Rejected—yeas, 68; nays, 99.

Mr. Johnson, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had introduced, some weeks ago, a bill to create a new judicial district in California.

It had been sent to him by a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, and he had introduced it without examination. He had since found that the papers of California of both parties had been assailing him for that act, because the proposed boundaries were not what they ought to be. He had not intended that the bill should pass in the shape he found it.

After it was printed the Bar of San Francisco had sent him a document remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and he now presented that remonstrance and wished it referred to the Judiciary Committee. It had also been charged by the press that he was attempting to legislate Judge Hoffman out of office. That gentleman was a distinguished Judge, not a politician, and it was not very likely that he (Mr. Johnson) was inclined to legislate him out of office for the advantage of two Republicans.

Mr. Schenck hoped the gentleman would take a lesson from that experience and never introduce anything without examination.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fate of the City of Boston.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Inman, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool, Philadelphia, and New York line of steamships, commonly known as the Inman line, publishes a communication in Mitchell's *Maritime Register* of this week, in which he expressed his disbelief that the City of Boston foundered in a gale. He says the City of Boston and City of Antwerp were twin boats, and they encountered the same gale, the latter without damage or serious difficulty. All things considered, he thinks the City of Boston collided with one of the icebergs so numerous to the northeast, off Cape Race, and went down when only two or three days out from Halifax.

Novel Discoveries at Paris.

PARIS, April 8.—Antiquarians are profoundly interested in the discovery of a great Roman amphitheatre in the excavations now going on at Mount St. Genevieve, in this city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convict Pardoned.

BOSTON, April 8.—George Hunnewell was pardoned out of the State Prison yesterday, where he was sentenced twenty-two years ago for arson, to serve for life. He is now fifty-nine years old.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Cotton very firm; middling, 25c@25½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—yellow, $1·05. white, $1·05@1·07. Oats, 62c. Rye, $1·05. Mess Pork, $27·50@28. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 15½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 12½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16@16½c. Whisky, $1·04@1·05.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93¾
Con. Stock	92½	Pacific Mail Steam	36¼
do. scrip	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	52¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	73
Ft. and Res. R	88¾	Adams Express	61
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87	Wells, Fargo & Co	19
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100	United States	42¾
Chi. and N. W. com	72¾	Tennessee 6s, new	58
Chi. and N. W. pref	84¾	Gold	112¾
Chi. and R. I. E.	116¾	Market dull.	

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Is daily opening from Auction and other sources

JOB LOTS

Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75 and $2. Bargains.
Black Silks, $2·25, $2·50 to $3·25.
Japanese Silks, 75 cents per yard.
New Spring Poplins.
Job Lots Dress Goods, 19, 25 and 31.
60 pieces White Pique, fine, 50 and 62, reduced from $1.
100 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25, worth 38.
60 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12½, all linen.
Linen Damasks, Napkins, and Towels, reduced.
Check Nainsooks, new lot, cheap.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars, 25 to 50, very cheap.
500 doz. new Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Cheapest line of Hosiery ever offered.
100 doz. Men's full regular Half Hose, 25 and 32.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

100 doz. genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, our own importation, selected new shades.

MATTING. MATTING.

50 pcs. 4-4 extra fine White Matting, 31c., worth 50.
— pcs. 4-4 Check Matting, 37½.
Matting a specialty.
Demonstration in Matting.
Matting fully 30 per cent less than regular prices.

ALSO,

200 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, $1·25, new colors.

ALSO,

20 pieces Heavy Mesh Black Silk Hernani, 75c., worth $1·25.

ALSO,

An elegant line of Hamburg Edgings, all new patterns.
200 dozen Kid Gloves at $1·25, every pair warranted Kid, elegant shades, finest goods ever offered.
Kid Gloves we make a specialty.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear (Cartwright & Warner's).
Elegant Black Silks, low prices.
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Gloves.
Dress Goods closing out very low. [4 8 fmw 4t

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Destructive Conflagration.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Bold Robbery in Cleveland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

"Plon-Plon."

PARIS, April 8.—The *Francais* newspaper, in its issue of to-day, reproduces a recent opinion of Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) to the effect that a plebiscitum is the last alternative of revolution.

LONDON, April 8.—The Paris correspondents of various London journals confidently predict that the plebiscitum will be ordered early in May.

Military Review in Paris.

PARIS, April 8.—A grand military review was contemplated yesterday, but at a late hour it was postponed until to-day. The streets are full of troops and people. The weather is delightful. The troops are now, 2 P. M., passing the Emperor, who, with his attendants, is stationed in the Place Du Carousel, Tuileries.

Erie in London.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day says:—"As matters stand, the Erie shareholders are unlikely to review their property or vindicate their principles. The only hope is that the American conscience and feeling may assert themselves ere it's too late.

The weather to-day is delightful throughout England.

Banquet of Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, April 8.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand banquet last evening to J. McLeavy Browne, and the Chinese Embassy. Among the guests were Messrs. Thile, Simson, Mottke, Nothemb and other notables. The occasion was one of rare good feeling.

Janin and Olivier in the Academy.

PARIS, April 8.—Messrs. Jules Janin and Emile Olivier were chosen members of the French Academy yesterday, very nearly unanimously. They received 26 out of 28 voices.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 8—Evening.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅞. United States bonds steady; of 1862, 91; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86¾. Railways steady; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 28¾.

PARIS, April 8—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 85c.

FROM THE WEST.

The Loss of the Richmond.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The steamer Thompson Dean, which arrived last night, brought further particulars of the disaster to the steamer Richmond. It seems that as she entered Rushton Bend she was caught in slack water and took a sheer and ran her bow 20 feet on the bank, and, with a report like a cannon, she sagged on the centre, opening the butts the entire length of the hull.

The water poured in, but by throwing overboard much of her freight and by the use of her steam pumps, she righted. Her passengers went ashore, and all their baggage was saved, and most of the freight will be transferred and sent to its destination.

Railroad Collision.

A passenger and freight train collided near Breckinridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad night before last. Both engines, the baggage car, and several freight cars were smashed. Peter Dohoff, the engineer of the freight train, was killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Case.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Chief Justice Chase has informed the counsel in the Richmond case that, if they will agree, he will hear an argument to-night for and against dissolving the injunction restraining Ellyson from acting as Mayor.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had the Funding bill under consideration, but came to no conclusion upon it.

The Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill, increasing the appropriation for the New York Post Office from $400,000 to $800,000, and also non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment increasing the Boston appropriation from $